The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Threatened Reprisals for the Expulsion of Germans from France.

Official Denial of the Secret Prusso-Russian Treaty.

Napoleon Again Reported En Route for England.

The Election in New-Hampshire Yesterday.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN LOSSES.

A Sensation Among Lawyers and Litigants in Utah.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

German Governorships in France Abolished—Threatened Reprisals for Maltreatment of Germans Returning to Their Avocations in France—German Requisitions Still Made.

BERLIN, March 13.—A decree, dated on the 6th inst., but just published, abolishes the Governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans also relinquish the administration of affairs in the occupied Departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned; reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangement prove unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal, railway and telegraphic service in those portions of France held by them.

The *Cross Gazette* denies the truth of the report that Wissembourg has been annexed to Bavaria.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is at Rouen, where he reviews the German troops. The *North German Gazette* (official) says, editorially, that unless France protects peaceful Germans returning to their avocations and residences in that country, reprisal must be made by the Germans.

BERLIN, March 14.—The German Government has asked information from that of France whether the decree issued by the late Government of the National Defense for the expulsion of Germans from France has been canceled. An immediate reply was requested, but M. FAVRE desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

PARIS, March 14.—The Prussians continue their exactions in the occupied Departments.

M. JULES FAVRE has gone to the headquarters of the Emperor WILLIAM, at Ferrieres, to protest against the requisitions still levied by the Germans in some portions of France.

Repressing French Sympathy in Rouen—The Prusso-Russian Secret Treaty Officially Denied—The Troops in Belgium—The Peace Convention.

LONDON, March 14.—The German military authorities have billeted a large number of additional troops upon the inhabitants of Rouen, because of the general display of emblems of mourning during a review of the German forces in that city.

BERLIN, March 14.—Herr FABRICE has been appointed Chief of the Civil Administration of the occupied French departments.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—An official denial is given today to the recent report that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Prussia, which was to have been put into active operation in certain eventualities during the late war.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—The French troops *interned* in Belgium are now returning to France, but leave their arms in the hands of the Belgian authorities until after the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace.

Baron VON ARNIM and Herr DE BALAU, the latter German Minister to Belgium, have been appointed to participate in the Peace Convention, in this city.

The German Emperor's Progress Homeward—Reception in Nancy—Restoring the Paris and Lyons and Other Railways.

LONDON, March 14.—The Emperor WILLIAM and party have arrived at the City of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. They go to Metz to-morrow, and, after an inspection of the city and fortness, will continue their journey to Berlin.

PARIS, March 14.—The Paris and Lyons Railway will be restored to the French authorities to-morrow, and will at once be placed in the hands of its former management.

Gen. FAIDHERBE reports that the Germans will redeliver to the French, on the 15th inst., the railways held by them in the north of France.

French Mayors Not to be Obeyed—The Montmartre Guards.

LONDON, March 15—3 o'clock A. M.—The German Prefect of the Lower Seine forbids, under heavy penalties, all Mayors in that Department from obeying the instructions of their French superiors until peace is finally concluded.

Some disturbances have taken place at Rouen, and the local Press appeal to the people to maintain order.

A convention has been signed restoring railway, postal and telegraph service throughout France.

The German army of occupation is now supplied with provisions by the French Commissariat, and requisitions have ceased.

The National Guards in the Montmartre district of Paris have agreed to surrender the cannon remaining in their possession on production of a receipt for their delivery.

MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS.

The French Minister to Rome—Abolition of Sous-Prefectures—Affairs in Paris—Trade at Rouen—Napoleon Going to England.

PARIS, March 13—Evening.—The Marquis DE BANNEVILLE, late French Minister to Rome, has been appointed Minister to Vienna.

It is rumored that all *sous-prefectures* are to be abolished throughout France.

PARIS, March 14.—Some disorders have occurred in the city. Among the events of the day was the mobbing of several policemen. The Press urge upon the authorities the adoption of stringent measures for the restoration of order.

The malcontents of the National Guard at Montmartre have given in to the authorities and returned all the cannon in their possession. The City is quiet.

LONDON, March 14.—Trade at Rouen is reviving and purchases of cotton tissues have commenced.

It is said that the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON passed through Viviers, Belgium, today, on his way to Chiselhurst.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Results of the Eastern Conference—British Army Reorganization—Mr. Roebuck on the Liberation of the Fenians.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Times* of today congratulates Europe upon the results of the Black Sea Conference. The final session of the Conference will be held today....The United States corvette *Shenandoah* is at Southampton....In the House of Commons, last night, a speech was made by Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, attacking, in the strongest terms, the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions in the army as a mere sop to democracy, which would entail a vast expense upon the country and disgust the army. At the urgent request of Mr. GLADSTONE, whose health is still delicate, the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in an address at Sheffield, to-night, denounced the liberation of the Fenian convicts as a dastardly act and their reception in America as disgraceful to the country, and as another proof that she is England's bitter enemy.

The Schleswig Question—The Maritime Principles of the Convention of 1856.

LONDON, March 14.—A special to the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says Count BISMARCK is prepared to execute the treaty of Prague so far as to restore North Schleswig to Denmark.

Mr. GLADSTONE induced the House of Commons, last night, to postpone, until after the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace between France and Germany, debate on the project to apply the maritime principles agreed to in 1856 to warfare on land.

Messrs. CAVE and HUGHES took part in a general discussion on trades' unions, both defending them.

MEXICO.

The Elections—The Secretary of the American Legation Accused of Interfering—Romero—Foreigners in Tehuantepec Threatened with Assassination—Many of Them Flying—An Appeal to the United States Government—Naval News.

MEXICO CITY, March 9, via HAVANA, March 14.—The Generals in opposition to JUAREZ are severe in their strictures on the Secretary of Legation of the United States here. They charge him with interfering in the elections, and intimate that his Government favors the re-election of JUAREZ and entertains designs on Mexican territory. The fusion of the Lerdistas and the Perforistas is nearly concluded. A new plan, withdrawing LERDO and DIAZ, and nominating RIVA PALACIO the strongest Oppositionist, has been arranged. The *Two Republics* published a rumor that M. ROMERO will retire into private life. Much excitement prevails in the district of Tehuantepec in consequence of conspiracies against the lives and properties of foreigners. Many have fled with their families, in order to save their lives, leaving their property behind. Posters were affixed to the houses of foreigners threatening the inmates with assassination. Letters from persons present confirm the facts. One says: "We must abandon the Isthmus to God and the Mexicans." Another says: "The foreigners are flying for their lives." Among the principal persons threatened are Mr. WOLF, the United States Consul; Mr. DU BOIS, a citizen of the United States; Mr. DE GIVES, a Frenchman, and two priests, charged with appropriating the statue of Saint Vincent, their patron saint, and saying that the troops carried off the saint. The course of the *Victoria*, a newspaper published in Oaxaca, has been influential in bringing about this state of things. Minister NELSON is investigating this and other matters, and addresses Mr. FISH on the subject. The United States steamer *Cyane*, from Alaska, arrived at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific side, on the 17th ult., to assist in surveying the canal. Commander SHUFELDT has gone to Minatitlan.

THE WEST INDIES.

The San Domingo Commission in Jamaica—A Ball on Board the Tennessee—Preparing for the Elections in Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jam., March 14, via HAVANA.—A grand ball was given on board the *Tennessee* last night, which was attended by the notabilities of the island. The Commissioners today are visiting the country at the invitation of the authorities, and the correspondents are rusticating in every direction. Kingston is alive, and every horse and carriage is engaged.

HAVANA, March 14.—The steam-ship *Zodiac* sailed for New-York today.

The *Diario*, in a leader, says that it hopes the preparatory steps toward holding an election in Cuba for Deputies to the Cortes are not far enough advanced to admit the holding of an election. It deprecates the injury done by the election in Porto Rico, and adds that the stability of Spain is insufficient to permit the sending of Cuban Deputies to the Cortes.

MANITOBA.

Revolt of the Canadian Volunteers—The Insurgents Threaten to Carry Everything Their Own Way—Law-Abiding Citizens in Constant Dread of Outrages and Disorders.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 14.—Advices from Pembina to the 28th ultimo represent that another outbreak had occurred on the Reserve. The First Battalion of Canadian Volunteers are in open revolt, and hold at defiance their officers and the civil authorities. The present indications are that the Government is defunct, and that all authority has passed into the hands of the Canadian troops stationed at upper Fort Garry. Dr. SCHULTZ is the recognized head and leader of the insurgents. Within a few days nominations will be made and elections held for four members of the Dominion House of Commons. A rising of the soldiers and of a mob is apprehended. All law-abiding citizens look forward with dread to the 4th of March, when the soldiers and Schultz party propose to celebrate the anniversary of SCOTT's execution. "We are absolutely without law, as the volunteers have taken the authority into their own hands."

Another letter says: "The country people cannot visit Winnipeg without danger of being insulted and abused by lawless soldiers, and unless an immediate improvement is made in the condition of affairs many of the people will abandon their farms and fly for refuge to the American side of the boundary. The village of Pembina is frequently visited by parties of drunken volunteers, who terrify and frequently abuse the citizens. On the night of the 24th an American citizen named ANDREW NAULT was chased across the national boundary by a party of infuriated soldiers, and some distance this side of the line, was knocked down and savagely beaten by them, and left for dead. NAULT was one of the supporters of RIEL's Provisional Government of last Winter, which is the reason of the assault."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Heavy Republican Losses—The Election of a Democratic Governor Probable—Returns from Various Cities and Towns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—The election in the State of New Hampshire for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, three Congressmen and members of the Legislature, took place today. The Republicans supported JAMES PIKE, and the Democrats JAMES A. WESTON, for Governor. Up to 6 o'clock this evening, the election returns showed large Democratic gains, and the election of WESTON is possible, if not probable. BELL, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second District.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, March 14.—Manchester gives Pike 1,670 and Weston 1,703, against last year, Stearns, Rep., 1,691; Bedel, Dem., 909, and Flint, 34. Manchester gives Stevens, Rep., for Congress, 1,565 and Bell, Dem., 1,794.

Plymouth gives Pike 122 and Weston 215; last year it gave Stearns 141, Bedel 157 and Flint 58.

Warner gives Pike 176 and Weston 259; last year it gave Stearns 193, Bedel 224 and Flint 19.

Forty-eight towns heard from foot up: Pike, 7,521; Weston, 8,064, and Cooper, Labor Reform, 109.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Hillsboro gives Pike 149 and Weston 244; last year it gave Stearns 149, Bedel 206 and Flint 57.

Andover gives Pike 93, Weston 228; last year, Stearns 84, Bedel 158 and Flint 38.

Hopkinton gives Pike 247, Weston 231; last year, Stearns 259, Bedel 173 and Flint 54.

The results in these towns, representing different sections, show Democratic gains all over the State.

Returns from fifty-four towns foot up 919 net Democratic gain, and sixty towns show Pike to be 120 ahead of Weston.

The complexion of the House is not yet determined, but the prospect is the Senate will be Democratic, owing to the large Democratic gains in Grafton County.

The Republicans fear the defeat of Gen. Griffin in the Third Congressional District. But few returns of his vote, however, have yet been received.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Returns from 105 towns give Pike 18,011; Weston 18,220; Cooper, 219; scattering, 116. The Republican loss is 1,257. Weston, in these towns, falls short 127 of a majority.

The vote of Concord is as follows; Pike, 1,422; Weston, 1,130. Last year it gave Stearns 1,442, Bedel 455, and Flint 593.

Nashua gives Pike 593, Weston 713. Last year it gave Stearns 1,839, Bedel 648, and Flint 105.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Dover gives Pike 759; Weston, 608. Last year it gave Stearns 1,029; Bedel, 274; Flint, 238.

Keene gives Pike 797; Weston, 497. Last year it gave Stearns 795; Bedel, 367.

One hundred and thirty-eight towns give Pike 23,385; Weston, 23,654; Cooper, 250; scattering, 132. The Republican loss is 1,872. Weston is now short 113 of a majority. It looks as if the Democrats had elected all three members of Congress.

Mr. Rollins, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, concedes the election of Weston.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The Republicans give up the contest for Governor and the Democrats are jubilant. The Republicans have carried the county officers. The vote for Senator is close, but probably Marcy (Democrat) is elected. The vote in this city for Governor is: Pike, 1,044; Weston, 914; scattering, 5. Republican loss since last year, 417.

CONCORD, March 14—Midnight.—One hundred and fifty-four towns give Pike 26,365; Weston, 26,178; Cooper, 253; scattering, 132. Net Republican loss, 2,233.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

CONCORD, March 15—1 A. M.—Returns from 172 towns foot up—PIKE, 28,271; WESTON, 28,139; COOPER, 253; scattering, 132. The Republican net loss is 2,476. WESTON is probably elected by over 1,000 plurality.

LATEST.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—The Republicans have elected Senators in Districts Two, Three, Five, Seven and Nine. The Democrats have probably carried the other seven districts.

The Councelor Districts, three and four, are Republican, the other three Democratic.

The House will probably have a Republican majority of about twenty.

CONCORD, March 15—2 A. M.—The election of the three Democratic Congressmen is conceded—Hibbard, of Laconia, in the First; Bell, of Manchester, in the Second; and Parker, of Claremont, in the Third District.

THE FILKINS TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Case—Charge to the Jury—A Recess to Await the Verdict.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—In the case of FILKINS, the counsel closed their arguments today, and Judge LEARNED gave the case to the jury. Reciting the main points of the testimony the Judge laid considerable stress on the identification testimony of HALPINE, the straitened circumstances of FILKINS before the robbery, his having plenty of money after the crime, his effort to purchase a pistol the day of the robbery, and his subsequent flight, while he admitted that all this might not be considered conclusive evidence of the prisoner's guilt, and that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt that the jury might have as to his guilt. At the conclusion of the charge the jury retired, and the Court took a recess till 6 o'clock this evening.

On the Court reassembling the jury sent in word that they had not yet agreed.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 A. M.

ARKANSAS.

Election of Gov. Clayton to the United States Senate—Enthusiasm of His Friends.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, today, says CLAYTON was again elected United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: Clayton, 18; Macdonald, 3; Sol. F. Clark, Democrat, 2; E. H. English, Democrat, 1; J. F. White, (colored,) 1. In the House the vote stood: Clayton, 42; McDonald, 15; Clark, 12; White, 4; English, 2; scattering, 3. This gives CLAYTON a majority of 17 votes on the joint ballot. The galleries and lobbies of both Houses were crowded almost to their full capacity while the vote was being taken. As soon as the result was announced, loud cheering rent the air. The friends of CLAYTON proceeded to his room in the west wing of the Capitol, where the wildest scene of enthusiasm prevailed. Several Liberal Republicans who heretofore opposed the Governor, voted for him and secured his election.

It is reported that Gov. CLAYTON intends to oust the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor from his new office. There is a provision in the Constitution which says no executive officer shall be eligible to any office during the term for which he is elected. It is believed CLAYTON will sue out a writ of *quo warranto* against JOHNSON, and have him brought before the Supreme Court, and under that provision the Court will declare him ineligible to the office of Secretary of State at this time.

Another Open Cut Through Bergen Hill—The Governor's Nominees for Prosecutors.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The bill legalizing the Boonton Branch Railroad, and authorizing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to make an open cut through the Bergen Hill, has passed both Houses. The Senate Judiciary Committee will, it is understood, report unfavorably upon the Governor's nominations for Prosecutors of the Pleas, the Republican members claiming that the nominations were not divided as to parties. A bill authorizing the Open Cut and Storage Company to operate on Bergen Hill has passed both Houses.

PARDON DENIED.

Report of the Attorney-General on the Case of Grady, Sentenced to Death for Murder—Grounds on Which a Pardon is Asked—The Condemned Not Entitled to Merciful Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The following report of the Attorney-General in the case of JAMES GRADY, now under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. FAULKNER, was submitted to the President today. It is said that the conclusions of the Attorney-General meet the approval of the President.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871.

To the President:

SIR: The petitions for a commutation in the case of JAMES GRADY, now under sentence of death in the District of Columbia for murder, which you have referred to me, according to Executive usage, have received a careful consideration. The principal facts in the case are the following: Mrs. FANNY FAULKNER, a charity pensioner of Trinity Church, about seventy-four years of age, occupied a single apartment on Ohio-avenue, in Washington, and at the time of the commission of the offense was confined to her bed from an attack of fever. The jury were satisfied from the evidence that while she was in this condition GRADY, who is a comparatively young and vigorous man, ravished her, and in the act did such violence to her person as caused her death within a few days, and accordingly they found him guilty of murder. After the verdict was rendered, he made a motion for a new trial, which, after argument, the Court overruled. He was then sentenced to suffer death on the 24th day of February last. You have reprieved him until the 17th day of March instant. I find no good reason for a belief, or even for a suspicion, that the law was improperly administered in the case, either by the Court or jury.

I will now state the grounds upon which a commutation is asked in the written petitions, and in verbal communications, together with my opinion of their validity. It is alleged that, at the time of the perpetration of the offense, he was under the influence of liquor. This is no mitigation of the offense, either in law or reason. The codes of civilized communities generally, if not universally, hold a man responsible for crimes committed during voluntary drunkenness. A different rule would permit all persons who meditate crime to prepare themselves with a palliative by a real or simulated intoxication. In this instance the offender was not so stupefied by liquor that he could not understand and remember his licentious act, for he retired from Mrs. FAULKNER's room, when a witness entered, and then passing into a shop near by, boasted of having deflowered her. Second, it is urged in extenuation of the crime that he did not intend murder, but that he merely intended rape. It is the law of this District that a person who, in the perpetration of one felony commits another which was not within his design, is as guilty of the latter as if he had designed it. In the present instance it must be the judgment of all right-minded persons that the homicide of this woman is not lessened in criminality by the circumstance that it was perpetrated in an effort to do an act which to worthy women is more terrible than murder. Third—It is alleged that GRADY has respectable parents, and they deserve commiseration; but I can not perceive any reason for favor to him on their account. This plea for mercy goes in its fair consequence to the extent of lightening the severity of the law upon all offenders who have worthy relatives. Criminals who have had the benefit of good domestic and social influences are more culpable than the neglected and the friendless. If men will not spare their relatives the mortification which must come from their crimes, I do not think that the Government should spare their relatives the mortification which comes from the punishment of their crimes. Fourth—It is alleged that he was not skillfully defended. I am informed that he had a zealous defense by respectable counsel, and I am satisfied that no counsel, however skillful, could have procured a different verdict, without misleading the jury. The law and the facts of the case authorized no other verdict. Fifth—It is alleged that the jurors who rendered the verdict recommend a commutation. This fact deserves a most respectful consideration. But the weight of such a recommendation must depend upon the reasons for it, and the jurors present no reasons, except some of those which I have above considered. It is not pretended that GRADY's character has been good. He has already been in the Penitentiary for horse-stealing.

I am satisfied that the feeling which has moved many of the persons who have taken an interest for commutation in the case, is a dislike to the infliction of capital punishment. An objection to the law should be presented to the Legislature and not to the pardoning power. The Executive must assume the law to be right. Upon the whole, I find nothing in the case to justify any interference with the sentence which the law has pronounced. Though I pity this offender, I acknowledge a much stronger pity for his victim. She had but few safeguards except those which the law gives. He spurned these safeguards and dishonored and murdered her. The law cannot restore her to life, but it can proclaim that the severest penalties shall fall upon those who brutally destroy the old, the poor, the lonely and the sick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney-General.

THE WEST.

The Mormons Again Running Counter to the Federal Authorities—Discharge of all Juries by Judge McKean—Consternation of the Bar.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 14.—Owing to the refusal on the part of the Territorial Treasurer to pay jury fees, consequent on the late decision of the Supreme Court declaring the District Courts United States and not Territorial tribunals, Chief-Justice MCKEAN yesterday discharged the Grand and Petit Jurors in attendance on the Third District Court *sine die*, attacking at the same time the course of the Treasurer and the Mormon authorities in general. This action of Judge MCKEAN's was wholly unlooked for, and has created perfect consternation among the Bar litigants and, in fact, all parties, completely putting a stop as it does to all business, civil and criminal, requiring the aid of juries.

Impeachment of Gov. Butler, of Nebraska—Spiriting Witnesses Away.

OMAHA, March 14.—The Impeachment Court in the case of BUTLER opened its session at Lincoln today at 3 o'clock, when the managers asked for a postponement of sixty days, claiming that important witnesses had been spirited away. The Governor's counsel claimed an immediate trial. No decision was arrived at, and the question will come up for argument to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14—8 P. M.—The pressure has increased and is probably now stationary in the Southern and Mid-Atlantic. The low barometer Monday evening on the East Atlantic has entirely left our coast. Fair weather has prevailed on the Atlantic with fresh southerly winds in the south, and north-westerly winds in the east. The low barometer yesterday evening in Nebraska has moved eastward, preceded by high south-easterly winds on Lake Michigan, and fresh winds on Lake Erie with threatening weather from the Gulf to Lake Ontario, and rain on Lake Erie and Michigan. The barometer is rising with brisk northerly winds at the Rocky Mountain stations, and is high on the Pacific coast. The temperature has risen very rapidly from Iowa to South Carolina.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm-centre now in Iowa will probably move south-eastward to-night, with high winds on the upper lakes and threatening weather on the Atlantic, and brisk winds in the lower lakes and the Gulf.

Re-election of a Conservative in Virginia—John W. Johnston.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—The Legislature today elected JOHN W. JOHNSTON, Conservative, for United States Senator, by 108 votes to 50 for JOHN R. POPHAM, the Republican nominee.

ALBANY.

The New-York Tax Levy Reported at Last.

Mr. Tweed Forces It Through to a Third Reading.

Strict Party Divisions at the Various Stages.

The Record on Appropriation for Sectarian Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 14, 1871.

The Ring Tax Levy bill, which has lain in the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs for two months, was favorably reported at the opening of the Senate this morning by TWEED, the Chairman of the Committee, who moved that it be forthwith printed and placed on file and made the special order for the evening. The Republican Senators made no opposition to the motion, and it was declared carried. They say they have got to meet the question sooner or later, and had as lief it would be brought forward this evening as at any other time.

The fact of its being favorably reported at this time, after so long a delay, would seem to indicate that TWEED thinks its passage is secured. NORTON informs me that he is still opposed to the measure, as are also a large portion of the Democratic Party in New-York; but if it is made a party measure, and all the rest of the Democratic Senators go for it, he will be obliged to do so too. As it is simply a bill to place in the hands of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL the entire fund raised by taxation in the City of New-York, (amounting to twenty-two million dollars annually,) to be distributed according to their own sovereign will and pleasure, the making it a party measure in the Legislature would be tantamount to a declaration that those four men constitute the Democratic Party of this State. Such a declaration would not be far from the truth, as everybody knows, but to ask the Democracy of the State to confess it publicly appears too much like crowding the mourners.

BEACH'S PNEUMATIC TRANSIT.

The pneumatic tube that has been on exhibition for the past two years in the lower part of Broadway, has apparently grown into Senatorial favor since the bill was introduced changing it to a steam road. The bill is engineered in the Senate by Mr. WINSLOW, and he is sure of its passage. In the debate this morning Mr. TWEED protested strongly against the bill. He said that it would destroy the street, and that it was a national injury that a thoroughfare of which every American was proud should be endangered by the building of this road. He said that he was favorable to the bill if they would run on a side street, be favored the project in itself, but not when it threatened Broadway. In reply, Mr. LEWIS said he thought the bill was very guarded; in fact, he could not see that anything could be done without the consent of the Commissioner of Public Works. This brought TWEED to his feet, and he replied, saying that he had great confidence in the Commissioner of Public Works, but he did not wish to have that official obliged to do anything that his judgment condemned. After debate in committee the bill was progressed, and in the Senate Mr. TWEED moved that it be made a special order for this evening, his reason being, that as his objection would be overcome by a slight amendment, it could be made in the recess. It is reported that TWEED is not opposed to the bill, but that he is so mixed up with STEWART and the other gentlemen who are against any interference with Broadway, that he is obliged to show some opposition. This is hardly so, since the Senator will vote against the bill unless his amendment is made, and will do his utmost to defeat it in the Senate. Failing there, he says, that, as Commissioner of Public Works, if the power of stopping the work rests with him, it will most certainly be stopped.

NEW ABORTION BILL.

A bill this morning introduced in the Senate by Mr. NORTON makes a most radical change in the laws relating to the procuring of abortions, and the selling of the medicines and instruments used for such purposes. The first section provides that any person who shall administer any medicine, or in any other way procure an abortion upon any woman, shall be guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. And if a plea of necessity to save the life of the woman is put in, proof of this necessity shall devolve upon the accused. Any person supplying or procuring a drug, knowing that it is to be used for such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be imprisoned one year, or pay a fine of $1,000. Any person publishing any advertisement that shall, in any way, tend to produce the knowledge that any drug or medicine will produce abortion, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person offending against this act, shall be a competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence. Chapter 631 of the laws of 1869 and all other conflicting laws are repealed. The section providing for the calling of any person guilty of the offense, to testify against any other person, is qualified by the clause that the testimony so elicited shall not be used against the witness in any criminal or civil proceeding. The feeling is so strong in favor of a stringent law upon the subject that this bill will probably pass without much opposition.

A FLOOD OF NEW BILLS.

Upward of seventy new bills were introduced in the Assembly this morning, which does not look like an early adjournment. No bills introduced after today can be read a third time, under the rules, unless by unanimous consent, so long as any bills previously introduced are ready for a third reading. The leading Democrats in the Legislature still insist that the session shall be limited to the one hundred paying days, but the $3 per diem provided for by the Constitution is of little consequence to members, and this session, like its predecessors, will last as long as any bills remain undisposed of that "have money in them."

THE STATUS OF ERIE.

There is no longer any occasion for speculation as to what the Erie Ring design to do in regard to the repeal of the Directors' act by this Legislature, or what position the Democrats, as a party, intend to assume in regard to it. It is now evident that GOULD and FISK intend to nip in the bud, if they can, any movement for a repeal in either House, and that the usual means will be employed to that end. It is also evident that the Democracy, as represented here, have made up their minds to "carry Erie" another year, with all its villiany, and regardless of the obloquy that the burden attaches to the party. This is made clearly manifest on every occasion when an attempt is made to move the Repeal bill from the clutches of the Railroad Committee, or to take any action that will compel members to put themselves on record with regard to the question of repeal. Mr. GOODRICH attempted again today to get in a resolution to take the bill out of the hands of the Committee, but TOM FIELDS objected before the character of the resolution could be made known to the House. The Speaker declared it out of order, and it was returned to the mover unread. Directly on the heels of this movement—fearing that the House would reach the regular order of motions and resolutions, and that the dreaded document could no longer be declared out of order—FLAGG, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, moved that the House take a recess until evening, which was declared carried by the Speaker, although the "Nays" were overwhelmingly against it. The design is evidently to stave off any action or any vote on the repeal until it is too late to get it through both Houses, and in this design Speaker HITCHMAN, TOM FIELDS, and other pliant tools of the Tammany Ring are playing the parts allotted to them by TWEED, a leading director of Erie, who sits in the upper House. A leading point in their tactics is to try and make it appear that the gentleman who introduced the repeal bill is himself in corrupt collusion with the Erie Ring, and has no honest desire for the passage of his bill. The nervousness which they exhibit whenever this gentleman rises in his seat, lest he should have something to offer touching the Erie bill, is in itself a sufficient refutation of the slander, yet I notice there are correspondents here sufficiently verdant or sufficiently corrupt to give it circulation. S.

The New-York Tax Levy—Mr. Tweed Becomes Excited—Who Favor Sectarian Appropriations—Absolutism—Consolidation of the City and County Debt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Ring Tax Levy bill was reached in Committee of the Whole at a late hour this evening, and, without any debate upon its merits, was ordered to a third reading, by a strict party vote. Messrs. GRAHAM and MORGAN, who were reported sick this morning, were on hand at the evening session, leaving only one Democrat, MURPHY of Kings, absent. All the Republican Senators were present, and the Senate Chamber was crowded with spectators. It was apparent to every one that TWEED had got things fixed, and that the passage of the bill through the Senate was a foregone conclusion. Knowing this the Republicans deemed it useless to discuss the bill on its merits, and contented themselves with offering a single amendment.

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The amendment was presented by Senator KENNEDY in the shape of an additional section, which provided:

> That neither the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, nor the Board of Supervisors, nor the Board of Apportionment provided for in the bill, should appropriate any of the public money or any property or credit of the City or county to any private or sectarian school, or to any institution under the control of any religious denomination.

As soon as the amendment was read TWEED jumped from his seat, and said in a very excited manner that he hoped it would not be adopted. The Legislature of last year abolished the sectarian appropriation provided for in the Tax Levy of the year previous, and there was no necessity for this amendment. Mr. KENNEDY replied that the repeal of last year only affected a specific appropriation, and would not prevent the "Board of Apportionment" under this bill from appropriating as much money as they saw fit to sectarian schools; his object in offering the amendment was to get an expression of opinion from this body on the question now gravely agitating the public mind with regard to these appropriations of public money to sectarian purposes. The amendment was then put to vote by count and rejected, every Democrat voting against it and every Republican in its favor. After the Committee arose Mr. KENNEDY moved to recommit the bill with instructions to insert his amendment, and on this motion he called for the yeas and nays. The result was the same as before, the vote being strictly a party one.

THE RECORD.

Following are the names of the Senators who thus placed themselves on record in favor of appropriating the public money to sectarian schools. Let the public mark them:

Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburgh, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed.

MORE RING DESPOTISM.

Mr. PARKER then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the first section. He said his object was to get some explanation from the author of the bill, with regard to the new principles of legislation which it embodied—principles at variance with the legislation of all free Governments, and which conferred on certain favored individuals in the City of New-York more than imperial powers. TWEED here jumped up to a point of order. The gentleman's motion, he said, was out of order—"entirely out of order." The Lieutenant-Governor, whose ruling during the entire evening had been of the most arbitrary character, again submitted to the lash of TWEED, and declared Mr. PARKER out of order. Thus ended for today the last act in the perilous drama which the Ring oligarchy is playing for the attainment of despotic power over the citizens of New-York. To-morrow the play will be completed by the passage of the bill. It would have been closed up this evening but for the absence of Mr. MURPHY, whose vote is indispensable to the final passage of the bill.

A SHARP REBUKE AND HOT DEBATE.

The Canal Superintendents' bill also came up in Committee. Senator WOOD read an elaborate speech, in which he reviewed the late speech of Senator HARDENBURGH. At the close of the debate TWEED went on to say that he was tired of the whole thing, and never wanted to hear of a canal again, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Senator KENNEDY, who wanted to make other amendments, said with emphasis, "It is time that the Senator from the Fourth should be taught that there are other interests in the State of New-York than those connected with the Municipality of New-York." This opened up a bitter debate, into which Senators HARDENBURGH and PARKER entered at length. This caused such bitter feeling that upon the motion to order the bill to a third reading, the Senate divided, and upon a strict party vote it was so ordered—by 16 yeas, 14 nays.

NEW-YORK AT THE MERCY OF THE RING.

As a sort of supplement to the scheme of the "Ring" to fix up their own Tax Levy and distribute the public funds at their pleasure, Senator CREAMER to-night introduced a bill to consolidate the City and county debt of New-York. The Controller is authorized by the bill to create a public stock to be called the consolidated stock of the City of New-York. All past and future debts shall be consolidated in this stock. Coupon stock shall be issued, convertible into registered at the option of the holder. The certificates are to be of the denomination of $500, and are to bear a gold interest of six, or a paper interest of seven, per cent., at the option of the Controller, payable quarterly or semi-annually. They are to run not less than twenty, nor more than fifty, years. The Board of Supervisors levy the tax to pay the interest. The present stock may be exchanged for the new issue. The Mayor and Controller sign the stock, and it is sealed with the Supervisors' seal.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 14.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GENET—Incorporating the New-York Botanical Club.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To lay out and open One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, Morrisania, from St. Ann's-avenue to Third-avenue: also to lay out and extend Fairmount-avenue, in West Farms.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the Southern New-York Baptist Association.

By Mr. BRAND—Authorizing the construction of a railroad through certain streets in the Counties of Madison and Oneida.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Amending the act allowing the citizens of Onondaga, Madison and Chenango Counties to take stock in the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad.

By Mr. M. NORTON—To punish the procurement of abortions.

BILLS REPORTED.

Making provision for the local government of the City of New-York—made the special order for this evening; incorporating the Real Estate Trust Company, of New-York; incorporating the Fulton Savings Bank, of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To confirm a certain indenture of lease made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of New-York; providing for the appointment of an additional Clerk for each of the District Courts of New-York; amending the charter of the new Brooklyn Turnverein; amending the act allowing the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money; amending the Town Insurance act; relative to Normal School bonds issued by the village of Cortland; amending the act extending the powers of the Board of Supervisors except in New-York and Kings Counties; amending the act extending the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

NATIONAL GUARD BREVETS.

Mr. NORTON's resolution authorizing the Governor to confer brevet commissions on honorably-discharged officers of the National Guard, was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following entitled bills were disposed of as noted:

Pneumatic Tunnel Railroad bill: after discussion it was made the special order for this evening. Incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Brooklyn, third reading. Amending the act for improving Grand-street, Brooklyn; third reading. For the improvement of the Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn; third reading.

Recess till 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill for closing the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk and Register of the City and County of New-York, on holidays.

THE CANAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The Senate then went into Committee on the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs and confer additional powers on the Canal Commissioners. A long debate was had, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

In the Senate, Mr. HARDENBURGH moved to order the bill to the third reading.

Mr. PARKER moved to refer the bill to the Canal Committee, with instructions to insert the amendment—to cancel all contracts entered upon since 1868.

The President decided the motion to amend was not germane to the subject, and not in order.

Mr. PARKER insisted that it was usual to make such motions at this stage.

The President held to his ruling, stating that no amendment not offered in Committee could be offered in the Senate. The motion to order the bill to the third reading was carried by yeas 16, nays 14.

THE NEW-YORK TAX LEVY.

The Senate then went into Committee on the bill to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York.

This is the bill which makes provision for the Tax Levy, and it was ordered to the third reading.

CONSOLIDATING THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill to consolidate the debts of the City and County of New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. TEN EYCK called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill fixing the costs in Surrogates' Courts was lost. The question being on the motion to reconsider it, was carried. The question was then on the passage of the bill and it was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

Requiring certain maps of Westchester County to be filed; authorising the Supervisors of Broome County to secure certain lands in Binghamton for a Court-house; amending the act fixing the fees of the Hell Gate pilots; to repeal the act authorizing a jail or lock-up in West Troy; incorporating the Greenwich Equipment Company; extending the time for collecting taxes in the town of Jamaica; repealing the Fort Ann Water-works act; providing for copying mutilated records in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York; amending the Paroling, Dutchess County, Water Law; repealing the act to drain lands in the town of Fishkill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—To encourage the propagation of fish in the Hudson River.

By Mr. FLANAGAN—For more notaries public in the State, except in New-York.

By Mr. ELY—Amending the charter of Binghamton.

By Mr. D. B. HILL—Authorising the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Erie Railroad Companies to run parallel railroads in this State for the transportation of coal.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Amending the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company, so as to allow them to purchase lands, and erect dwellings thereon.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—Amending the charter of Buffalo.

By Mr. JACOBS—Incorporating St. John's College, Brooklyn; also, extending the powers of notaries public as to the publication of notices.

By Mr. OAKLEY—To improve Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn; also, amending the Brooklyn Park act; also, providing for altering the map of Brooklyn by opening new streets.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Incorporating the East-side Fishmongers' Association.

By Mr. CONNELLY—To prohibit lotteries and lottery agencies; also, incorporating the Calkers' Irish Legion.

By Mr. COOK—Providing that, when a case has been commenced in the District Courts of New-York to recover, it cannot be taken out until decision is rendered, or there is an appeal.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the Troy Justices Court act; also relative to unfinished records of Rensselaer County Courts.

By Mr. DECKER—Authorizing School District No. 3, Castleton, Richmond County, to issue bonds to erect a new school-house; also to extend the time for putting the Staten Island and Elizabethport Ferry in operation.

By Mr. BAKER—To supply the village of Fort Ann with pure and wholesome water.

By Mr. CAREY—Providing a salary for the Police Commissioners of Cohoes.

By Mr. FIELDS—Extending the time for the formation of the New-York Indemnity and Loan Company.

By Mr. BUNCE—To amend the act relating to the assessment of taxes, with regard to the taxation of farms lying partly in two counties.

By Mr. HUSTED—To amend the charter of Sing Sing.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate bill to confirm the lease by the City of New-York of a piece of land to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, was on motion of Mr. FREAR read and passed.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

M. JACOBS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation bill. The gross amount is about the same as that of last year. There is no increase in the general expenses, the only increase being in salaries of Judges and Commissioners of Appeals, and that annually made under the Constitution for the Common School fund. The appropriations are as follows:

Common Schools	$2,325,000
Interest on Bounty Debt	3,950,000
Interest on the General Fund debt	199,000
State Prisons	400,000
Legislative expenses	95,000
Militia	200,000
Onondaga Salt Springs	50,000

To all State departments the same as last year. The salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Commissioners of Appeals were increased to meet the requirements of the amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1870.

REPACKING IN OLD BARRELS.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the bill to prohibit the use of old barrels for packing flour, fruit and vegetables, was referred to the Sub-committee of the Whole to be reported complete.

WESTCHESTER LAND SPECULATIONS.

Mr. CAMPBELL also moved to make the same reference of the bill, to amend the act to extend the road from East Chester, Westchester County, to Putnam County.

Messrs. BARTLETT, SCRIBNER and HUESTED, and all the members from Westchester County, opposed the motion, saying the people of that county were opposed to all road and boulevard speculations; that, in fact, they were all elected to oppose such measures.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that New-Yorkers had invested their money in Westchester County, with the understanding that these improvements would be made. The motion was negatived.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BAYLIES—To close Flood's-alley, Brooklyn. Also, providing for the appointment of attendants and messengers in Courts of Kings County.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Extending the time for the completion of the New-York and Albany Railroad; ordered to the third reading. Incorporating the Excelsior Safe Deposit Company in the City of New-York; ordered to the third reading. Providing for the construction of a swing bridge over the Cayuga Inlet at Ithaca; ordered to the third reading. Fixing the amount of property to be held by the Long Island Club at $100,000; ordered to the third reading. Conferring title in real estate questioned by reason of alienage of former owners; ordered to the third reading.

Adjourned.

The St. Louis Abduction Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—THEODORE MURRAY, father of one of the girls alleged to have been enticed away from their homes by GEORGE RICE for the purpose of prostitution, entered a suit, today, in the Circuit Court, against RICE, for seducing his daughter, claiming $25,000 damages. Both the girls have been found.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The "State Treasure"—Sharing the Spoils—Germanization of France—Its Future Government—The Emperor-King—Honors to the Chancellor—Prussian Naval Feats—German Representation and Legislation.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 26, 1871.

The indemnity payable by France seems reduced to about a milliard and a half of thalers, from which sum we are told that the contributions already levied will be deducted. What M. BISMARCK will do with the money, when he has got it, we do not yet know. The "State treasure," an invention of FREDERICK the Great, and one of the most cherished traditions of the house of HOHENZOLLERN, will doubtless be not only replenished, but considerably augmented. The "State treasure" consists of I do not know how much money kept in bullion, the property of the Crown, and originally intended to keep the country in a state of readiness for unexpected wars, but later—for instance, in the beginning of the last decennium, during the time of the parliamentary conflict—employed by the Government to assist it over the period of public discontent, when, in requital for certain unconstitutional dealings, the Chambers refused to vote any supplies. When Government became popular by its foreign wars, the outlay was refunded, and so the "State treasure" proves a valuable savings-box for absolute Ministers.

SHARING THE SPOILS.

Alsace and part of Lorraine are, after all, it is now affirmed by semi-official sources, to be annexed to one or the other German individual State, not to be turned into an independent imperial province, as was first proposed. Their division among several German States is not regarded with favor by the Prussians, who maintain that Germany is too much divided already. The Ministers now assembled at Versailles are to settle this knotty point. We hear that Bavaria is bent upon having its share, but how the other German States besides Prussia are to be compensated is not said. That the rule over these unwilling Provinces will be a difficult task, there is not the slightest doubt, and Count BISMARCK's favorite "blood and iron" is looked to as the only means of coercing the new Germans into allegiance. Less Prussian politicians hold that the conquered Provinces would be far more easily gained over by South German mildness than northern ferocity, and on that account recommend their being annexed to Bavaria or Baden. The language and habits of the adjoining countries are almost entirely the same, whereas those of the north differ materially from both. Just at present the Prussian "scorpion" rule seems to be dominant. The poor Alsatians have had to submit to a capitation tax of twenty-five francs, for the maintenance of the German Army. Expulsions are continually taking place, and private advices describe the temper of the inhabitants as being greatly irritated and dangerous. The four Professors of the University of Strasbourg have been expelled from Alsace, almost without any warning. They were ordered to leave the country within forty-eight hours, with their families and goods, and only in one case was an exception made and the Professor's wife permitted to remain a week longer than her husband. The reason for this severe measure was ostensibly the refusal to sign a document by which the Professors not only promised strict obedience to all orders emanating from the German Government, (this they were ready to do,) but also to renounce all their claims to French citizenship and to consider themselves henceforth only German subjects. The penalty seems very hard. It is stigmatised as such by the liberal Press.

GERMANIZATION OF FRANCE.

The truth of it is that the Germans are anxious to remove all French officials as fast as they can, and replace them by Germans. For Germanizing the province the University offers the most promising opportunity, still it was the most nationalized French institution in the province. French Professors had been appointed there purposely to inoculate French ideas and education into the Alsatian system. German Professors will now endeavor to undo all that their predecessors have done, and to inculcate German opinions. Government is doing all it can to give the Alsatian University a lift. Special facilities have been afforded to German students, and the general Alsato mania has prompted many a youth to relinquish Berlin, Gottingen or Heidelberg for romantic Strasbourg. All German universities have been ordered to make over double copies of books in their libraries to their new sister college, and collections are being everywhere made and abundantly contributed to for the University. The latter will thus become an educational establishment of the first order. An entire revision of the educational system being likewise contemplated, or rather determined, it will be seen that Germany is losing no time in applying the most effective means for Germanizing the conquered territory. Another doubtful point connected with the question of the French provinces is whether they will be absolved by France from their share in the national debt, or whether they will bring it over with them into the German Confederation. German statisticians have computed the debt falling to the share of the two provinces at about six million thalers—calculated according to the number of inhabitants. Considering the enormous amount of the indemnity demanded, it appears not more than reasonable that the Confederation should undertake the debt.

FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The official and semi-official papers have been busily discussing the future government of France, and the understanding that thereon will depend the durability of peace. It may seem odd that the most conservative and monarchical papers are loudest in their praises of republican institutions. BISMARCK's *North German Gazette* has been advocating the Emperor's cause as long as there was a chance of its victory, and extolling the advantages of a monarchy. The person being changed, and the royal Princes having a better prospect than the Emperor, the same paper declares monarchical institutions quite unsuitable for France, and considers a republic the only possible solution to the constitutional question. As the editor, M. BRASS, before entering into Count BISMARCK's service, and writing against liberalism, was almost on the republican side of liberal journalism, his recommendations may be, at all events, considered sincere. The real reason of this remarkable change in the opinion of the most absolutist Press in Europe is, however, that a republican system is supposed to paralyze the power of so unsettled a State as France, it being hoped that the French will quarrel so much among themselves as to have neither strength nor time left to trouble themselves about foreign matters; whereas a strong Government, it is feared, would soon acquire sufficient strength to become a troublesome neighbor, and might, moreover, be compelled, for the sake of popularity, to seek revenge for the present humiliating terms in a fresh war. Besides the *North German Gazette*, the *Cross Gazette*, which cannot, in an ordinary way, indorse even the shadow of monarchical liberalism, is quite enamored with the beauties of republicanism—when applied to France.

THE EMPEROR-KING.

The Emperor is expected back in Berlin for certain in the course of this week, supposing, of course, the peace to be signed today, and ratified by the Constituent Assembly a few days later. In consequence of his retarded return he has officially delayed the meeting of Parliament until the 16th of March, the 9th being the day originally fixed by the official gazette. Princes CHARLES, ALBERT and ADALBERT, and, perhaps, some more members of the royal family, will accompany His Majesty, but the army will not, probably, be in Berlin before April. The Emperor is expected to travel by Carlsruhe, where the Grand Duke of BADEN is preparing a festive reception for his chief and kinsman; the King of Bavaria has announced his intention to meet the Emperor in the Badenese capital, and it is hoped that the King of Wurtemberg will be present also. Meanwhile congratulations are pouring in for the Emperor, his relatives, Ministers and Generals, in rapid succession. Almost every city, university or corporation of Germany has sent its congratulatory address; the Saxon ladies paid the Emperor rather a doubtful compliment in a document that has been written, signed and published, but possibly not really sent. Expressing their loyal fealty and professed gratitude, they inform His Majesty that by the glorious campaign of 1870 he has obliterated all recollection of the oppressive measures taken against Saxony in 1866. The Germans in Austria are stirring too; they have little to triumph about in their own country, so they claim a share in the victories of their kinsmen of then orth. Addresses are signed by the dozen, and peace demonstrations are projected wherever there are Germans enough to make a fair show. Moreover, the Germans of Malmoe, of Naples, of Cairo, &c., have sent congratulatory addresses. The Chamber of Deputies has presented the Crown Prince with an album, containing photographic portraits of the members who petitioned the King of Versailles to accept the Imperial Crown as a souvenir of the memorable event. The Crown Prince has in return written an autograph letter to thank the President for the attention. Count BISMARCK must be almost smothered under similar attentions and congratulations. His name has been eternified in the northern polar regions by the German North Pole Expedition, who have been very liberal sponsors to the new capes, islands and mountains, and seem to have discovered them almost exclusively for the purpose of commemorating the Prussian glories of 1870.

COUNT VON BISMARCK.

The Emperor and his family have got probably a dozen of geographic appellations assigned to each of their names. M. BISMARCK has been honored only with one, viz., Cape Bismarck. The Chancellor will return to Berlin a week or more after the Emperor. He is to receive a festive reception, and the musical societies are threatening him with so overwhelming a number of serenades and *aubades*, that it is to be doubted if he will relish the change from the cannon's music to that of the Berlin bands. The Berliners had proposed some costly embellishments in the Chancellor's town residence, but he has given strict orders that all should remain in its present and accustomed simplicity. His country-seat, Varzin, is, however, undergoing numerous changes for the better, or, at least, the more costly and showy, against his proposed visit after the Parliamentary session. If Count BISMARCK keeps his word, the French museums and picture-galleries will suffer severe loss by the peace. Petitions have reached him from artists' societies in every part of the realm to have all works of art at a former period taken from German collections returned to their first proprietors, and M. BISMARCK has engaged to do all in his power to satisfy these requests. The Germans attach greater value to their works of art than almost any other nation, at least to their being in German hands, and there is hardly anything over which they have fretted so much as to see French collections enriched with German works.

PRUSSIAN NAVAL FEATS.

The French bark *Pierre Adolphe*, captured by the Prussian corvette *Augusta*, has been wrecked off the Norwegian coast. The *Augusta* is a great feather in the German cap for this war, for she is the only vessel that has achieved any success in European waters. The Admiralty has just published a report of its cruise off Brest and the Gironde, from which it appears that the *Augusta* captured first, on the 4th of January, the French brig *St. Marc*, of St. Malo, with a cargo of bread and flour for the army, then, on the same day, the bark *Pierre Adolphe*, with wheat; after that the iron transport *Max*, with meat, clothes and provisions. The latter vessel was at once destroyed, and the Prussians took themselves off from the mouth of the Gironde with the utmost speed, a chase from French vessels being apprehended. *Max* reached the Jahde quite safe, but *Pierre Adolphe* was wrecked in adverse weather on its way to the Baltic.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

After the excitement accompanying the French elections, the German elections appear tame and uninteresting to foreigners, and their importance is very likely to be undervalued after the momentous issue dependent on the former. In reality they yield, however, nothing to the French, and the people are evidently quite aware of the fact. Conservatives and Liberals are both bent upon turning the victory, and the favorable opportunity now offering, to the best account for their own party. The battle for supremacy fought between France and Germany will be transplanted to German soil, to be continued in the less bloody battle-field of the Dönhofs Platz. The struggle between Government and people has been apparently at rest during the last five or six years, but that was only because the Prime Minister had skillfully bargained for the friendship of the greater portion of the Liberals, who had engaged to support him up to a certain point, viz.: the unification of Germany. If they are true to their programme, the National Liberals will now return to the rest of their party, and take their stand on the demand for constitutional progress. A responsible Ministry, a free Press, and a reduction of the army, is the cry of the Liberals now again as it was two years ago. The Government are evidently fearing the apostasy of what were hitherto their stanchest supporters. By the conservative and official Press they are endeavoring to influence the public mind in their interest, and thus we come to read panegyrics on Prussian absolutism and French republicanism on one page if not in one column of the *Cross Gazette*, the *North German*, and the *Provincial Correspondent*. But this is not enough, though all Germany is at the present moment almost Bismarck-mad, and a great proportion of the electors are under arms and military rule. Press prosecutions are multiplying in the same ratio as election-day is approaching. Landraths give very significant hints to their subordinates as to a rise in the incometar, or a pension to be granted, continued, or discontinued, and, to the disgust of all liberal Germans, the state of war is kept in force still. There is an immense deal of agitation going on, though you would smile in America at the innocence of our Prussian elections.

Voting for the German Parliament differs from the Prussian elections in this one particular, that, for the latter, the inhabitants in the first instance, elect electors, who, on an appointed day, elect members, while in the former every voter gives his vote for a member himself. The greater extension does not make the vote more free; on the contrary, official influence is, on the whole, far more powerful. In the other case the people elect the best educated—generally the most liberal—of their district, who are far less likely to be overawed by Government officials. Where the people vote themselves they are on the other hand easily directed in the ministerial interest, especially as the Commissaries appointed by the authorities are invariably conservatives and influential persons, squires or parsons, with the village schoolmaster very often for a secretary. The members are elected for three years.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

The Federal Council has been sitting since Monday under M. VON DELLBRUCK's Presidency. Prussia is represented by sixteen members, Bavaria by six, Saxony and Wurtemberg by four each, Baden and Hesse by three each, Mecklenburg and Brunswick by two each, and the remaining seventeen States by one each. By the Press we hear that next to the general development of the German Constitution, the altered duty on brandy and spirits, (to be charged on the liquor produced instead of on the size of the vats,) the abolition of the newspaper tax, the imposition of a duty on foreign securities, and the duty on tobacco will be the principal matter for debate. The Federal Council has also had to lay out the voting districts in South Germany. Official papers make no fear that there will be reductions proposed neither of the army nor of taxes. On the contrary, as the army is to be reinforced for uniformity's sake, so it is believed that any reduction of the indemnity demanded from France will be employed as a pretext for demanding more taxes from Germany.

GOVERNMENT AND LIBERALS.

Then we have seeds of dissension and quarrel between Government and the Liberal representatives at the very outset, and the Ministers seem justified in their precautionary activity. The Conservatives are proposing as candidates chiefly victorious Generals, officers and civilians who have taken part in the campaign as prefects or otherwise; these will of course go all lengths with Government. Gens. VON KIRCHBUCH, VON WERDER, VON MANTEUFFEL, &c., are paraded by the Election Committees in most northern provinces, but VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN does not seem to have regained sufficient popularity to be proposed. The Liberals and Democrats are, on the other hand, making as strenuous exertions to get in their best men, and I am glad to say, with good prospect of success. To make up for any defection among the National Liberals, the Government are bargaining for the support of the powerful Catholic Party, who it seems, are already becoming too numerous for entire unanimity. In the North German Confederation, there were 21,330,000 Protestants (and 8,175,000 Catholics; in the new Empire there are 24,840,000 Protestants and 13,380,000 Catholics; the relative proportion being therefore raised from three to eight, to two to three. In Munich the Conservative electors have selected Prince LOUIS as their candidate, and as the Liberals are too loyal to vote against their own Royal Prince, his election seems secured—if he accepts it, which though he had done so at first, according to later advices appears very doubtful. Bavarian Princes have rarely troubled themselves about politics, until it became their turn to reign, which they have generally done in the old not over-constitutional fashion. Prince LOUIS is now twenty-six years old, the son of a Tuscan Princess, and married to an Austrian Princess. He is supposed to be a rigorous Catholic and particularist, and the Ultramontanes hope that he will make himself the parliamentary chief of their party. It is now affirmed that before separating, the Catholic members of the Prussian Diet joined in a petition to the Emperor to put an end to the occupation of Rome, and reinstate the Pope in his temporal sovereignty, a request, that however earnestly it may have been made, has not met with a favorable answer at Versailles.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

LITTLEBERRY STRANGE is a Judge in Alabama.

The number of savings banks in California has rapidly increased within five or six years.

Advocates of woman suffrage are complaining that they now receive very little encouragement from New-England.

Utica is making great preparations for the State Convention of sportsmen to be held there in May.

Lenox, Mass., has a swamp in which it believes there is just now a ghost which howls. Many have heard, but no one has seen it.

The Mobile Police have a new uniform—gray from cap to boots, (latter not inclusive,) with gilt buttons.

AMOS B. CARPENTER, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., gave away his three daughters in marriage all in one day last week.

Baltimore has resumed work on its new city hall and expects to get it roofed over before the Winter comes.

The Governor of Massachusetts is to review the procession of Irish societies in Boston on St. Patrick's Day.

The Rhode Island Democrats will hold their Convention to nominate candidates for State officers in Providence to-morrow.

One of Boston's heavy men, a bank President, fell through a hatchway in his store on Monday, but seized the hoisting chain, and thus breaking his fall, escaped with a few bruises.

A down-East editor plaintively says that he has original poetry enough to shingle a meeting-house, but, as he has no meeting-house to shingle, the original poetry is useless.

Northern Vermont is indulging in playing "Copenhagen," for charitable objects, a small admission fee to the entertainment being charged.

Miss MARY ANN THOMPSON, of Boston, is to occupy the pulpit of the Universalist Church, in New-London, Conn., next Sunday, as a candidate for the pastorate.

JAMES D. MARTIN, the defaulting cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank in Boston, who has recently been in business in Baltimore, is now an inmate of an insane asylum.

The Democrats in Missouri are very unhappy over the surrender, as they call it, of the Liberal Republicans to the Radical Republicans. They know that the reunion means defeat to them.

A Boston book publisher who recently dunned a delinquent gentleman in the South, received by return mail a letter from him, saying that just at present he is out of funds, but he expects to be elected Mayor of his city, and then can easily satisfy the little demand.

A law suit for the settlement of the estate of a deceased citizen of Troy, which has been in the Courts for two years, was ended on Saturday by the discovery of his will in the false bottom beneath a bureau, which had been sent to a cabinet-maker for repairs.

A Nevada paper bade good-by to the Legislature in endearing terms, saying that it thought it was safe in asserting that a majority of the members of the fifth session of the Nevada Legislature have proven themselves to be as graceless a set of scoundrels as ever sold their votes to the highest bidder in a deliberative body.

A Chicago detective made a bet a day or two ago that FORRESTER was not the murderer of NATHAN, and that he could write the names of three men, two of whom would be convicted of the crime within one year. He wrote three names on a slip of paper, which was inclosed in a sealed envelope and put in charge of a third person to await results.

Hon. BEN. H. HILL has published a letter in the Georgia papers, denying that he has been offered a seat in President GRANT's Cabinet, or has ever expected one. He also says that he was carried to the Democratic Party by events, not by choice; and counsels moderation in the South, in the full conviction that "the Democratic Party of the North does not intend to run the next Presidential race on a fool's schedule."

Two San Francisco lawyers quarreled the other day over the division of a fee for freeing a man from the clutches of the law, and one of them subsequently meeting the other in the street, struck him in the face with his glove and then throwing it at his feet, stalked to his office and waited for a challenge to mortal combat. A news-boy picked up the glove and returned it, and now the lawyer wants to know if the code demands that he should fight him instead of the other lawyer.

Pennsylvania reports another copy of FORRESTER, the alleged murderer of Mr. NATHAN. The Johnston *Tribune* makes the statement thus: "It will be remembered that about five months ago Chief of Police HARRIS arrested a man for desertion, giving his name as CHARLEY JONES, who had burglar's tools on his person. The man is still in the Ebensburg Jail, and answers the description of the Nathan murderer just sent out by Superintendent KELSO, of New-York.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the influence exerted in New-York by a few wealthy men, large bond-holders, in the Democratic organization, has been most disastrous in the Western States, and has cost the party thousands of votes. And it insists that the party must have in 1872 a thorough Democratic platform, at least as strong and radical as that of 1868, and candidates who can be relied upon to carry it out if they are elected. With anything short of this, in either respect, it insists that the party is defeated in advance.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* speaks of a young man from Northern New-York who, intending to go West, first came to this City and was persuaded by a map manufacturer to go to California to act as his agent, and induced by him, as a guarantee of good faith, to pay half the purchase money, $100, down. The manufacturer gave him full instructions—that he was to proceed to San Francisco, canvass the city, secure purchasers, &c. The maps were to be sent forward by steamer—to arrive about two weeks after the agent became domesticated. The agent went, but the maps came not. Six months have elapsed, and the maps are still missing, and it now transpires that the manufacturer is a swindler, and has numerous other victims on his list.

The San Francisco *Alta* expresses its opposition to the use of the funds of savings banks for the erection of costly buildings, or the creation of a large surplus. It says that all the profits arising from the investments and regular business, after deducting reasonable expenses for management, belong to the depositors, and that, as the depositors of this year may not be the depositors of the next or the succeeding year, it is wrong to deduct from them a portion of the profits their funds have earned, in order to make a reserve for the protection of those who come after.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

A Deserted Young Woman in Elmira Swallows Strychnine and Dies—A Lover who Prayed for Her, and Praying was False.

From the Elmira Advertiser, March 13.

Miss DELLA BENSON, a very fine-looking, intelligent and estimable young lady, twenty-four years of age, died at the residence of Mr. JOSEPH BILLETTE, on Clinton-street in this city, about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Coroner MEISEL and a jury investigated the cause of Miss BENSON's death yesterday afternoon, and found that it was caused by strychnine, which she had taken with the intention of destroying her life.

From information obtained from her acquaintances, and letters addressed to her, which have been placed in our hands, it seems that Miss BENSON and a Mr. WARD HODGKINS, of Watkins, had for some time past been engaged to be married. This engagement is reported to have been consummated a year ago last July. Since that time the parties had corresponded very frequently and freely up to the time of Miss BENSON's death. For some unexplained reason HODGKINS seems to have changed his mind on the subject of fulfilling his marriage engagement. In his letters to Miss BENSON he claims to have experienced religion within the past few weeks, but whether the change in his affections is attributable to such change of heart his letters do not make plain.

Under date of Feb. 3 he acknowledges the receipt of a "heart-rending" letter from DELLA. In this letter he addresses her as "darling," and assures her of his love. He says, "I have experienced religion and am trying to do right. I have prayed over this all day, and shall still continue to pray for you. As you won't release me I will keep my word and marry you." This letter is signed "from your WARD."

Under date of Feb. 12 he writes: "DELLA, I have received your heart-rending letter, and have prayed over it, and have prayed for you many times during the week. You wanted to know if I would be happier if you were gone. No! No! If you love me as you say you do you could not think of it. I could never be happy again should you do what you threaten." After proposing to do considerable praying for her in this letter, he concludes by saying, "I shall be anxious to hear from you," and signs himself "WARD."

Under date of Feb. 16, he writes: "DELLA; I received your letter last night. I am very sorry that you did not understand my last letter, for I meant to write it very plain. I have been deceived in my own feelings. I do not feel toward you as I should toward a woman that I should marry." In this letter he asks, "under the circumstances, can you give me my freedom?" After again proposing to do considerable praying, he asks for an early answer. In a letter dated Feb. 26, he says: "A marriage with you could only be to cause you and me a life of misery and wretchedness, for how could we be happy without love on both sides." The last letter which he wrote to her, and which was received by Miss BENSON on the afternoon of her death, was as follows:

WATKINS, N. Y., March 9, 1871.

DELLA: I thought that I wrote plain enough many times before. I have asked you for my freedom a number of times; but, as you desire it, I will answer plainly—no. I think it would be better for us both if we would stop writing. Please send me my letters and picture, and I will return yours. That jewelry that you said that you would never give up, you can keep. I do not care for it. From WARD.

Soon after receiving this letter Miss BENSON went to her room, and when she again made her appearance, Mrs. BILLETE noticed something unusual in her appearance. Upon inquiring as to what she had been doing, she stated that she had taken poison for the purpose of causing her death. She stated that she had taken strychnine, supposing that would produce unconsciousness and death without pain. Dr. MORSE was sent for, but no remedies could save her life. She stated to the doctor that she did not wish to live, but that she wished he could give her something to alleviate her sufferings. She lingered in great agony for nearly two hours, calling for "WARD," "WARD," with her latest breath. On the table in her room after her death was found the following letter:

ELMIRA, March 11, 1871.

DARLING WARD: Your answer I received a short time ago. You say you think it would be better for us to stop writing. Perhaps it would for you; there is no better for me. WARD, this is the last letter you will ever get from me, so you can be happy. When you answered my last letter you knew what you done. I gave you your choice; you took it. Darling, how I wish I could see you once more before I die. Oh, WARD. Yes, WARD, this day will end my miserable life, I hope. I don't want to live now, since you have changed so much. Oh, WARD, why did you do by me as you have? I would have died sooner than I would have caused you to suffer as you have me. WARD, I am not your first victim, but I ask you, yes, I beg of you to let me be your last. Be sure before you ask another to be your wife that you love her. Do not ruin her life as you have mine. After all you have done, I love you as well as ever. You and your relatives can be happy now. You say you have done right, so, of course, you will be happy. If you want your rings you can come and take them off of my hand. My letters and picture you can burn. I am too miserable to write more. Good by, darling, forever. DELLA.

This letter was put in an envelope and directed to Mr. W. W. HODGKINS, Watkins, Schuyler County, N. Y. Miss BENSON was born in South Creek, Penn., and was the daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN BENSON. Her father has been dead some ten years, and her mother about fourteen. We understand she has no relatives living except one cousin, Mrs. ISAAC BENNETT, of Wellsburg. She had been an inmate of the family of Mr. BILLETTE for about seven weeks. She was well educated and quite accomplished, being able to sing and play the piano with considerable proficiency. She will be buried at Wellsburg today.

The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict;

ELMIRA, N. Y., March, 12, 1871.

We, the undersigned Coroner's jury, holding inquisition in Mr. J. BILLETTE's house, on Clinton-street, in the City of Elmira, County of Chemung, State of New-York, on the body of DELLA BENSON, after carefully inquiring into all circumstances, and hearing the testimony of the physician who attended her during the last minutes of her life, render the following verdict:

"That said DELLA BENSON came to her death on the 11th day day of March, 1871, from the effects of strychnine, which she had taken with the intention of destroying her life."

Signed by the Coroner and the jury.

Boss Tweed's Diamond.

From the Sacramento Daily Union, March 4.

Some of the New-York papers contain long accounts of a famous and most beautiful diamond, which was presented on Christmas Day by some of his friends to the present autocrat of New-York—"BILL TWEED," "BOSS TWEED," or "BIX SIX," as he is variously called.

This diamond which now shines on the shirt-front of the most successful and most powerful of American city politicians, is no modern shoddy stone from the diamond fields of Brazil, or the new diggings of the African Cape. It is a diamond with a history. Torn from its ancient Indian bed no one knows how many generations before the Mohammedan conquerors poured down upon the Peninsula, it graced the State of Rajah and Maharajah until toward the close of the fifteenth century it was brought to Europe by the agent of a great crown jeweler. From that time its history is more definite. Cut and recut by the most skillful lapidaries, until its weight has been reduced from twenty-one and a half carats to nine and three-quarter carats, it has sparkled by turns on the bosoms or fingers of the proudest and most beautiful of the aristocracy of all the great nations of Europe, until now it has crossed the sea again to become the property of our American Duke, "Big Six."

But still more interesting and far more instructive than the history of BILL TWEED's diamond is the history of BILL TWEED himself. Some years ago, in the Sixth Ward of New-York, a big-boned, slouchy, not-much-account boy grew up to manhood. But this big, slouchy boy was ambitious, and, moreover, possessed a heroic unscrupulousness and a keen forethought that few gave him credit for. Had he been born when this diamond of his was still glittering in the turban of some Indian Prince he would have apprenticed himself to a robber-knight, and in his turn, if successful, have built a castle by the Rhine or Moselle, and harried the peasants for miles around. Or had he come upon the stage some time later he might have aspired to lead a black band in the wars, or to have sought fortune in the intrigues of the court of some Philip or Louis. But born in free America in this prosaic age of popular education and universal suffrage, none of these courses were open to him. And so, disliking work or trade, this aspiring youth naturally took to politics. He saw that politics would pay if gone into systematically, and so into politics systematically he went. With a portion of the capital he had received from his father he bought out a corner groggery in the Sixth Ward and furnished it with a plentiful supply of the best brands of "tangle-leg" and "kill-me-quick." Behind the bar he put a retired prize-fighter, with instructions to deal out liquor to the "boys" with the utmost liberality. It is unnecessary to say that the free and independent citizens of the Sixth Ward, New-York, who vote earliest and oftenest, soon began to appreciate BILL TWEED's qualities as a statesman; that he was soon elected Assistant Alderman, and that once having planted his feet on the first round of the political ladder his course was upward and onward until he now has reached the very pinnacle of municipal greatness, and has for some years, in conjunction with his junior partner, SWEENY, ruled the greatest City of America as fully and completely as the husband of Lady GODIVA once ruled Coventry.

No mere vulgar robber chieftain, but a man of some taste, is this TWEED. The fashion of today forbids the purple and fine linen which once would have arrayed such a lordly form, but the best of Metropolitan tailors cut for him the finest broadcloth to the dantiest fit; outside his brown-stone Fifth-avenue palace plashing fountains throw their waters into marble basins in the Summer time, while the inside is glorious with statues and paintings and heavy plate emblazoned with the arms of TWEED. His official palace, where his daily court is held, is still more magnificent. Through half a dozen ante-chambers where his footfalls are hushed in the softest of velvet carpets and his form is reflected from full-length mirrors, the visitor who is awarded an audience is ushered by well-trained pages into the august presence of the ruler of New-York, who can make or unmake any office-holder of the City, or decide the fate of any candidate by a stroke of his pen or a word of his mouth. And a liberal man, too, is TWEED. With an income which is limited only by the possibilities of taxing the greatest and richest City of the continent, he can afford to be sometimes charitable, and he is charitable, and when he gives $50,000 to the poor there is no lack of trumpeters to noise his fame.

Is it not an evidence of the fitness of things that this lordly diamond should come from the Indian Rajah through the aristocracy of all Europe to this American prince, as a tribute for his loyal subjects?

And there is a moral in the thing, too; but that is so evident that it is not worth while for us to draw it.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The Action of the State Committee Explained—Letter from Mr. Cornell to Messrs. Greeley and Orton.

In transmitting the official proceedings of the Republican State Committee to Messrs. GREELEY and ORTON, the Commissioners for reorganization in this City, Mr. CORNELL, the Chairman, takes occasion to justify the action of the Committee against the charge put forward by the opponents of the measure, respecting the jurisdiction of the State Committee in the matter. The following is his letter:

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the proceedings and resolution adopted by the Republican State Committee, at its meeting held in this City on the 9th inst., providing for a re-enrollment and reorganization of the party in the City of New-York, and appointing you to take charge of and direct the details of the same. The Committee have given to this subject a careful and patient consideration, and have taken this action with deliberation, by a large majority vote, (twenty-eight of the thirty-one members being present,) having due regard as well for the rights and privileges of the existing organization as for the demands of the petitioners, in the full belief that the unity and future success of the party will be best assured thereby. It may not be improper for me to say in this connection, that the Committee carefully considered the question of its authority for this proceeding, in view of the objection made on behalf of the present General Committee, that there is no precedent for such action, and therefore the State Committee could not properly exercise this authority without having been specifically empowered by the State Convention to do so. This objection lacks force, from the fact that there has never been a precedent for the existing state of affairs since the formation of the Republican Party. There have been rival Committees and organizations, but never before has a regular Committee become divided, each portion (about equal in number of members,) assuming to act as the regular committee, one ordering primaries for the election of a new Committee, and the other calling on the State Committee to direct an entire reorganization; the district associations being divided in their allegiance to the two sections of the General Committee, some districts recognizing one, and the rest obeying the direction of the other section. There have been, however, abundant precedents in the repeated action of the General Committees of both New-York and Kings Counties, in ordering, for sufficient cause, the arbitrary reorganization of Assembly District and Ward Associations. The authority of these Committees, so frequently exercised for many years past, has never been questioned, and the Associations established through such reorganizations have been duly recognized by the State Conventions as the proper agency to direct the election of delegates. It will not be denied that the State Committee bears the same official relation to the County Committees as those Committees sustain to the local organizations within their respective jurisdictions. The State Committee being charged with the general interests of the party, from the dissolution of one State Convention until the meeting of the next, and being the only body on which the authority for conducting the current affairs of the party is conferred, must of necessity, therefore, be clothed with adequate authority for the present purpose. The Committe desire that the reorganization may be effected in the interest of the Republican Party in the largest sense, regardless of any personal consideration, and in this view you, gentlemen, have been selected with entire unanimity, to execute this important trust, the members of the Committee believing that you possess to the fullest extent, the confidence of all Republicans in the City, as well as throughout the State, and that you will be enabled to produce a harmonious and united party organization. I will thank you to notify me at your early convenience of your acceptance of this appointment or otherwise, in order that I may if necessary call a meeting of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of either of you, as provided in the resolution. Permit me, however, to express the earnest hope of the Committee that this alternative may not become necessary. Assuring you of the cordial support of the Committee in all that pertains to the discharge of the responsible duties thus imposed upon you, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Hon. WILLIAM ORTON.

THE SCHMIDT MURDER.

Investigation by the Coroner—Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses—The Real Assassin Still at Large.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of ISRAEL SCHMIDT, the young German who was shot in the saloon, No. 845 First-avenue, on the 5th inst., by one of a gang of men who were acting in a disorderly manner. The jury impaneled were nearly all Germans, the fact eliciting comment and much dissatisfaction among the friends of the prisoners arraigned. The examination room was densely crowded by the residents of the Nineteenth Ward, who, with the friends of the murdered man and the prisoners, came to see how the Coroner would conduct his investigation. There were seven men arraigned before the jury, as follows: John Maher, Patrick Murray, James McCarty, George Myrtle, Edward Farley, Rynaldo Phillips, and William Flynn. The last two were arrested on Saturday on suspicion. The other five had all been identified as being in the gang who raised the disturbance during which the deceased was shot. The evidence adduced was not as clear and satisfactory as was wished:

ADOLPH CALM, of 836 First-avenue, proved the most important witness in the case. He testified that he recognized all of the prisoners except FLYNN and PHILLIPS as having been in the party who raised the disturbance; THOMAS WHELAN (not yet arrested) was also in the crowd; when Mr. SCHMIDT wanted his pay for the drinks, WHELAN asked what he intended doing if they refused to pay; SCHMIDT replied he did not do business like that; the deceased, BURDONG and witness were sitting together at a table, when deceased got up and told his brother they must pay; PATRICK MURRAY remarked to him that he had nothing to do with the matter, and at the same time struck him; two of the others came toward the deceased and struck him in the face; while MURRAY and the other two had hold of deceased some one said "Fire," and witness saw WHELAN hold a pistol in his hand, and heard a report immediately after; WHELAN then pointed the pistol at witness after he had fired it at the deceased; at the same moment BURDONG cried out that he was stabbed; all of the men then ran out, and witness saw WHELAN have the pistol as he ran out; neither of the SCHMIDT's struck any of the men nor gave them any provocation.

Dr. REUBEN B. BURTON, of No. 930 Second-avenue, testified that he had attended the deceased, and in his opinion death was caused by laceration of the brain, and meningitis, the result of the wound.

A large number of other witnesses were also examined, but they added no new facts.

Officer PHILIP LAMBRECHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that he had arrested nearly all of the prisoners, when all, except FLYNN and PHILLIPS, confessed they were in the saloon at the time deceased was shot.

Deputy Coroner CUSHMAN testified that he had made the post-mortem examination; he found a pistol-shot wound in the left side of the head, near the median line; he coincided with the attending physician as to the immediate and remote causes of death.

Coroner SCHIRMER then announced that he would adjourn the case until the 21st inst., in order that the Police might make search for WHELAN. He declined to admit any of the prisoners identified to bail for the present, as the District-Attorney had advised him against such action. Considerable indignation was manifested by the spectators at the discovery that all the prisoners except PHILLIPS and FLYNN had remained tightly handcuffed together during the four hours occupied by the investigation. Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, admitted that the handcuffs had been left on the wrists of the prisoners by his directions, though he failed to explain his motive, except by saying that he was afraid they would escape. Both RYNALDO PHILLIPS and WM. FLYNN were released by the Coroner, as the evidence did not implicate them in any manner.

METROPOLITAN ART MUSEUM.

An Appeal for Aid—What Has Been Done and What is Proposed—Subscribers Thus Far.

The following is an abstract of an address of the officers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to the people of New-York, just issued:

It is more than a year since a public meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted looking to the establishment of a permanent public gallery, or museum of the fine arts, and a committee of fifty was appointed to carry that purpose into effect. This committee began, with little delay, the preliminary work imposed upon them, which was, of necessity, the organization of the association. Inasmuch as the plan, if successful, involved the expenditure of very large sums of money, the question of thorough, simple and business-like organization was of the greatest importance. Immediately connected with this was the question as to what, in detail, the museum was to be; what collections it should include, and what the relative importance might be of the different departments it would consist of. In this direction, though there was less room for radical differences of opinion, there was found to be need of protracted examination and discussion. The Winter and Spring of 1870 were spent in these preliminaries. A charter was obtained, and under it the association organized in a permanent form, with its present constitution and name. In the Autumn work was recommenced, the results have been good and the prospect is hopeful. The sympathy and the active interest of the people of New-York are necessary to make the undertaking a complete success, and the time has now come which the officers of the museum believe to be propitious for calling general attention to the objects, nature and prospects of their enterprise. The want of such a museum is not the want of a place of amusement, nor even of a new adornment of our City and attraction to strangers. It is the want of an essential means of high cultivation. The need of such a museum and the lack of it are felt by every cultivated man and woman, and are bitterly regretted by all those whose studies lead them into the dominion of the beautiful arts. Permanent public collections of works of art are hardly known in America; chosen and carefully-arranged collections are unknown—while even third rate cities on the Continent of Europe have museums which students come from far to inspect. Such means of artistical cultivation are being provided in England also, with great diligence and lavish outlay. America has been too long unprovided with works of art for the study and enjoyment of all. The fact that our country has no monuments of the noble architecture of the past, and that we have no monumental works of paintings and of sculpture of the great times of art, should lead us to even greater efforts than are made in the cities of Europe to establish free museums of fine art. The chief purpose of the museum is, of course, to illustrate the history of art, its progress and decay, and the many changes of style and spirit it has undergone. It is thought that it is better to concentrate the resources of the museum, and to make the collections tolerably complete in one direction or in another, rather than less representative in many different departments. In what departments it will be found best to purchase the most largely at first, will depend so much upon the opportunities offered, and so much upon the amount of money that may be at the disposal of the Trustees, that the officers of the museum are unable to define closely their proposed course. But one object they have in view, which they think will be recognized as a most important one, by all classes of the community, is the formation of a complete collection of industrial art of all styles and eras, illustrating the application of ornamental design to all classes of workmanship and manufacture. The excellent results that have followed from the establishment in London of the South Kensington Museum, encourages the belief that a similar museum here would benefit in the most positive and most visible way, all those of our manufactures into which enters the question of decorative effect. On this account the museum of industrial art is an especial matter of consideration to the officers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and early action will be taken to call it into existence, if the present appeal and the efforts now being made are successful.

A bill is now (March 10, 1871,) pending before the Legislature to empower the Commissioners of Public Parks to expend $1,000,000 in erecting buildings for the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The location of these upon ground now belonging to the City, is left to the discretion of the Commissioners, who have assured the officers of the museum of their support and assistance. Private subscriptions are asked for the purchase of works of art. Those already made are given below, and those made in future will be acknowledged from time to time. Subscriptions may be sent to any officer of the Museum. When the subscription list shall amount to $250,000 the money will be called in, and immediate steps will be taken to make purchases judiciously, and to bring the works of art brought to this City as soon as a fire-proof place of keeping shall be provided for them. An important purchase has already been made for the museum that, namely, of a collection of 174 pictures, chiefly of the Flemish and Dutch schools, made up of two private galleries of great merit and celebrity in Paris and Brussels respectively. These pictures were bought in Europe at the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia. They were offered to the museum at their cost, the authenticity of each picture guaranteed, and the expense and trouble of carrying them until bought by the museum provided for. By a recent vote of the Trustees, the pictures are purchased for the museum on the condition of the raising of the quarter million of dollars specified above. Orders have been sent to bring the pictures to New-York at once.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FUND OF $250,000 FOR THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

J. Taylor Johnston	$10,000	H. C. Fahnestock	1,000
Wm. T. Blodgett	5,000	Henry Clews	1,000
Robert Gordon	2,500	Anson Phelps Stokes	1,000
Wm. B. Astor	2,500	D. F. Appleton	1,000
Miss C. L. Wolfe	2,500	Edwin D. Morgan	1,000
Wm. C. Rhinelander	2,500	Griffith Thomas	1,000
J. B. Cornell	2,500	Francis & Loutrel	1,000
Lucius Tuckerman	2,000	George Opdyke	1,000
R. Stuyvesant	2,000	Marcellus Hartley	1,000
Robert L. Stuart	2,000	A. H. Barney	1,000
Samuel G. Ward	1,000	Edward Cooper	1,000
S. L. M. Barlow	1,000	Edward S. Jaffrey	1,000
Christian E. Detmold	1,000	Martin Zborowski	1,000
Richard M. Hunt	1,000	Wm. H. Aspinwall	1,000
Wm. Cullen Bryant	1,000	James Tincker	500
Henry Chauncey	1,000	Henry Dexter	500
Howard Potter	1,000	William J. Hoppin	500
Jonathan Edgar	1,000	Theodore Weston	500
James H. Van Alen	1,000	George W. Curtis	500
Henry G. Marquand	1,000	John F. Kensett	500
E. L. Winthrop	1,000	F. W. Rhinelander	500
Theo. Roosevelt	1,000	Russell Sturgis, Jr.	500
Robert Hoe, Jr.	1,000	Richard Butler	500
D. J. Steward	1,000	Edward H. Ludlow	500
Daniel T. Hoag	1,000	Stephen C. Williams	500
Samuel Wetmore	1,000	Smith Clift	500
J. G. Bennett, Jr.	1,000	William H. Osborn	500
D. L. Suydam	1,000	William F. Carey	500
John Auchincloss	1,000	Richard Irvin	500
Jas. W. Pinchot	1,000	Henry G. Deforest	500
W. H. Raynor	1,000	Charles H. Isham	500
Levi P. Morton	1,000	J. Henderson	500
J. Pierpont Morgan	1,000	John H. Hall	500
Wm. Paton	1,000	Geo. W. Folsom	500
D. Willis James	1,000	Mahlon Sands	500
Samuel J. Tilden	1,000	L. M. Rutherford	500
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.	1,000	James Renwick	500
Robert Colgate	1,000	Henry B. Hyde	500
Alexander Stuart	1,000	W. C. Church	500
Frederic E. Church	1,000	George C. Ward	500
Charles L. Tiffany	1,000	E. M. Townsend	500
Benj. H. Field	1,000	LeGrand B. Cannon	500
John Jacob Astor	1,000	Sinclair Tousey	500
Josiah M. Fiske	1,000	N. P. Bailey	250
Abram S. Hewitt	1,000	John E. Parsons	250
Morris K. Jesup	1,000	J. W. Chanler	250
Chas. Stewart Smith	1,000	Albon P. Mann	250
Salem H. Wales	1,000	Parke Godwin	200
John S. Kennedy	1,000	James C. Carter	200
John A. C. Gray	1,000	George P. Putnam	200
James B. Colgate	1,000	William Schaus	200
A. Van Rensselaer	1,000	George F. Comfort	200
John H. Sherwood	1,000	S. D. Hatch	200
John B. Trevor	1,000	R. Upjohn	200
Wm. H. Fogg	1,000	Hermann Knapp	100

The following are the officers of the organization:

President—JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON.

Vice-Presidents—William Cullen Bryant, Andrew H. Green, William H. Riggs, William H. Aspinwall, Gen. John A. Dix, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Alexander T. Stewart, Henry G. Stebbins, Marshall O. Roberts.

Trustees.—Governor of the State of New-York, *ex officio*; Mayor of the City of New-York, *ex officio*; President of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York, *ex officio*; Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, *ex officio*; President of the National Academy of Design, New-York, *ex officio*; President of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, *ex officio*; George William Curtis, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick E. Church, Richard M. Hunt, William T. Blodgett, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Eastman Johnson, Lucius Tuckerman, George P. Putnam, Christian E. Detmold, Wm. J. Hoppin, John F. Kensett, Howard Potter, Henry Chauncey, Theodore Roosevelt, Geo. F. Comfort, S. L. M. Barlow, J. Q. A. Ward, Robert Gordon, Robert Hoe, Jr.

Treasurer, Samuel G. Ward; Recording Secretary, Theodore Weston; Corresponding Secretary, Russell Sturgis, Jr.

The following are the names of a committee of gentlemen who will act in concert with the officers: W. L. Andrews, W. S. Andrews, D. F. Appleton, S. P. Avery, Richard Butler, W. C. Church, Smith Clift, Jonathan Edgar, H. C. Fahnestock, Josiah M. Fiske, John A. C. Gray, Marcellus Hartley, C. H. Isham, Hermann Knapp, H. G. Marquand, F. N. Otis, M. D., J. W. Pinchot, Wm. H. Raynor, James Renwick, John H. Sherwood, Charles S. Smith, Anson P. Stokes, Salem H. Wales, Stephen C. Williams.

The Erie Railroad and its English Stockholders—Further Proceeding in the United States Courts.

In pursuance of the authority and directions contained in the order of reference issued last Saturday by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, KENNETH G. WHITE, Master in Equity, yesterday issued a summons against JAMES FISK, Jr., and JUSTIN D. WHITE, directing their attendance before him on the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., when he will consider the claim made by ALBERT A. HEATH and HENRY L. RAPHAEL, impleaded with BENJAMIN HEATH and others, shareholders of the Erie Railroad, and residents of England, to 60,056 shares of stock, which, it is averred, were forcibly detained by the directors. The case was before Judge BLATCHFORD on Saturday, and was fully reported in the TIMES. The property, which is in possession of JAMES H. COLEMAN, appointed receiver by Judge BARNARD in the State Courts, has been directed to be transferred to Mr. WHITE until the final disposition of the case.

THE COAL STRIKE.

No Probability of a Compromise—The Supply of Cumberland Coal.

The dealers in coal who congregate in the Exchange at Trinity Buildings, express the opinion that there will be no settlement of the differences between the miners and the operators before the 1st of May, if there is then, and that the fight will be continued through the Summer, and perhaps until Fall. Some of the miners give evidence of succumbing, but having gone so far they dare not now resume work unless they have guarantees of protection, which the operators are not disposed to give. The question has now assumed such a shape that one or the other must give way. Either the operators, backed as they are by the transportation companies, must surrender to the dictation of the working men, or the latter must be starved into submission. On this question of starvation a prominent operator, not in the anthracite line, however, suggests that it is impossible to starve a miner, and that they are of that stubborn disposition, and, moreover, so bound by society obligations that they cannot, if they would, yield. It is represented by the coal-dealers that there are only about ten thousand tons of anthracite coal ready for transportation at present, and that that supply will not last this City more than two weeks. If this be true, there will be a famine. The price of anthracite is lower now than it was when it was first advanced, because the opening of navigation has thrown upon the market comparatively large quantities, which have supplied the immediate demand. These supplies will soon cease, however, and then there will be trouble to furnish coal for domestic use. The Cumberland mines are capable of producing at present about 2,000,000 tons annually. The coal is furnished under contract to the steam-ship companies and certain railroads for $8 per ton, wholesale. The softer kinds of coal command about the same price. There is now only a sufficient quantity of this coal in the City to supply existing contracts. The Cumberland coal is brought from the mines by two means of conveyance—by the Baltimore and Ohio Road to Baltimore, and by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Georgetown and Alexandria. Thence it is shipped in vessels to this City. It is impossible to furnish the coal at a faster rate than it is now being sent, and outside the contracts there are not more than 2,500 tons available for those who have not contracts. It will be almost impossible to make this Cumberland coal suit domestic uses, even if the supply were in excess of the demand, which will naturally arise from the enforced absence of the anthracite coal from the market. If the annual supply of Cumberland coal should be increased, and the strike in the anthracite regions continues, it is possible that some plan may be adopted by which the coal can be adapted to domestic uses.

A RAILROAD SUIT DECIDED.

The Value of the Hudson River Railroad Company's Bonds—Gold or Greenbacks—Can the Hudson River Company be Sued Since its Consolidation with the New-York Central?

The case of MALI against the Hudson River Railroad Company, recently tried and argued before Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, and reported in the TIMES, has now been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The action was to recover the principal of fifteen bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company issued in 1850, due Feb. 1, 1870, and the interest from Aug. 1, 1869, at the rate of seven per cent. The case involved the questions whether the Hudson River Railroad Company, having been consolidated with the New-York Central, a suit on these bonds could now be maintained against the former corporation; whether the Legal-tender act of Congress did not apply, it having been passed previous to the maturity of the bonds in question, and make payment in greenbacks a lawful payment instead of gold, as called for by the terms of the bond; also whether, if the Court found the plaintiff entitled to the value of the bonds in gold, it would be compelled to render a verdict for the amount in gold and silver, or might render a verdict for an equivalent sum in greenbacks or legal-tender notes. The case was elaborately argued by Mr. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, of MARTIN & SMITH's, on behalf of the plaintiff, and by Ex-Judge STRONG for the defendant. In deciding the case, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY has stated the law governing the several issues presented as follows:

My view is, that notwithstanding the consolidation of the defendant with the New-York Central Railroad Company, before the commencement of this action, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 20, 1869, (chap. 917, Laws of 1869,) the plaintiff may maintain this action against the Hudson River Railroad Company, and have judgment against that corporation. Under the act above referred to, "the capital stock, franchises and property" of the defendant were consolidated and merged with those of the New-York Central Railroad Company. (Sec. 1.) Such consolidation was made under the "conditions, provisions and restrictions" contained in said act. (Sec. 2.) The respective corporations are deemed to continue in existence, to preserve the rights of the creditors of either of said corporations, and such rights of creditors are preserved unimpaired. (Sec. 5.) It would seem from these provisions that although a new corporation is the result of the consolidation, yet the original corporations are not destroyed; that the right of creditors to recover at law upon the contract of each corporation against such corporation is preserved unimpaired, and the individuality of each corporation is preserved or deemed to continue, in order to avoid any question as to the remedy. This view is strengthened by a subsequent provision as to actions pending when the consolidation is effected which are to be conducted in the name of the existing corporations to judgment, or the new corporation may be substituted as a party, by order of the Court, on motion. (Sec. 5.)

It may be doubted whether the new corporation could be sued at law upon the bonds of the defendant at all, since mortgages are excepted from the debts and liabilities of the original corporations which attach to the consolidated company. (Sec. 5.) This probably excepts the bonds (as evidences of the mortgage debts) and leaves the action at law which the plaintiff undoubtedly has a right to upon his bond, to be brought against the original Corporation, the Hudson River Railroad Company alone. As to the claim which the plaintiff makes for a judgment for the value of the principal and interest, payable in gold, at the market rate of gold at the time the bonds matured, my view is: That the contracts upon which this action is brought having been entered into prior to the passage of the Legal-tender acts of the United States Congress, the plaintiff is entitled to receive his principal and interest in gold and silver coin. (Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8 Wallace, 603.) But I cannot find any authority for awarding a judgment in currency for the principal and interest or either, together with a sum as damages equal to the market rate of gold at the time the bonds matured. The practice has been to give judgment for the sum due upon the contract, payable in gold and silver coin. (Forbes vs. Murray, United States District Court, per Blatchford, J., 1870, unreported.) Judgment accordingly should be entered.

The Danger of Getting on a Crowded Car—A Severe Loss and no Redress.

The trial of the suit of HENRY TREGEAR against the Dry Dock, Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company, was commenced before Judge LOEW and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. TREGEAR, the plaintiff, claims that on the 28th of April, 1870, on his way home from work, he got on the front platform of a car which stopped to take him on; that the platform was very much crowded, and notwithstanding his efforts to retain his position, he was crushed off, fell, and the front wheel of the car ran over his hand, causing a loss of two fingers; that he was at the time a hatter by trade, and earning $35 a week, while now, in consequence of the defect in his hand, caused by the injury, he is compelled to accept the position of check-taker in the store of LAKE & MCCREERY, at a salary of $9 a week. He now brings this suit against the Company to recover damages for the injuries sustained, laying the amount at $10,000. In his testimony TREGEAR stated that he first attempted to get on the rear platform, but could not, owing to the crowd, and subsequently, finding himself too much crowded, he requested the driver to stop and let him off, but that the driver neglected to do so until he was crushed off, and the injury occurred.

The testimony being in, counsel moved on the part of defendant to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no negligence was shown on the part of defendant, and that contributive negligence appeared on the part of plaintiff. The case was dismissed.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Jr., appeared for plaintiff, and JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., for defendant.

Five Points House of Industry—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry was held at the institution, yesterday afternoon. The following-named gentlemen were elected trustees for the year ensuing: Archibald Russell, Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, Hugh N. Camp, Frederick G. Foster, Morris K. Jesup, George F. Betts, D. Lydig Suydam, C. H. Dabney. From the Superintendent's report we learn that the House has sheltered and fed 1,418 persons during the past year, situations have been found for 520, 5 have died and 287 remain. Of the whole number 869 were homeless women, 544 were children, and 5 were Chinese. There were 326,468 meals given. The Treasurer's report shows $40,141 51 received, and $41,339 64 expended. WM. F. BARNARD has been appointed Superintendent.

CONTESTED WILLS.

Hearing in the McBride Case Yesterday—The Decree in the Taylor Matter—The McCahill Contest.

Proceedings in the matter of the contested will of MATTHEW MCBRIDE, deceased, were continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, and four additional witnesses examined on the part of the contestant, each of whom testified as to the mental incapacity of the testator, not only at the time of the execution of the will, but for years prior thereto. The first witness called was ALEXANDER CRAW, who, with a Mr. JOHNSTON, had charge of the property of the deceased from 1861, the time when the testator was first taken ill until 1867, when it was again transferred to the owner's care. Mr. CRAW testified as to a number of instances indicating a weakness of mind during the period he was in charge of the estate. MAGNUS MYERSON, the second witness, among other statements made to a similar effect, said that while occupying a house belonging to the deceased, on the rear part of his lot, that Mr. MCBRIDE came into the yard and "smashed in his windows," and, upon being asked why he did so, he replied that he wanted better windows put in. Subsequently upon being questioned the testator manifested perfect ignorance in reference to this act. Mrs. SARAH BLACK, a neice of MCBRIDE, and a contestant in the case, who had lived with her uncle prior to 1861, and who saw him afterward frequently, gave evidence as to his mental condition, and Miss REBECCA MOORE, the last witness called, a friend of Mrs. BLACK and one who with her generally visited the testator, corroborated the former's testimony. She also said that in 1869 when calling upon the deceased he asked her to marry him, and seeming to be in earnest she "did not think this sensible." No other witnesses were examined. Hon. HOMER A. NELSON is in charge of the case on the part of the contestant.

The decree in the Taylor will case is to be formally entered to-morrow, Thursday, at which time it will be in order for contestant's counsel to give notice of appeal in the matter. Until the decree is settled no appeal can be made, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ex-Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, it is reported, has been retained on the part of the contestant in the McCahill will case, and as the trial progresses it will probably increase in interest, as it already gives evidence of a bitter contest. An effort was made on Monday afternoon by Mr. STILES, appointed by the Surrogate, to take the evidence of PATRICK CARROLL, one of the witnesses to the codicil of the will, who is ill at his residence in the upper part of the City, but after a few questions had been answered, it was deemed best, owing to the state of health of the witness, to postpone the matter to a future day.

The Jackson Will Case—A Verdict for the Widow.

In the case of JACKSON against JACKSON and others, on trial for the past week in Part II., of the Supreme Court, before Judge VAN BRUNT and a jury, and already frequently noticed in the TIMES, the jury yesterday returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. JACKSON the defendant, the widow and proponent of Mr. JACKSON's will, on all the issues presented. This verdict fully establishes the testamentary capacity of the deceased, and leaves the property, about $100,006, in the control of his widow and his children by her. The contestant was a son by a former wife, and would have shared in the property if the will had been set aside.

S. F. COWDRY and JOHN E. PARSONS appeared for Mrs. JACKSON; A. R. DYOTT and WILLIAM H. TAGGART for the contestant.

THE FLYNN HOMICIDE.

Trial of Thomas Wiggins, the Colored Porter—A Plea of Manslaughter in the Third Degree Accepted.

The case of THOMAS WIGGINS, the colored man charged with murder in the first degree, was disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On the 7th of September last, it will be remembered, a white man, named JOSEPH FLYNN, went up stairs to a work-shop belonging to a furnishing-store, on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, where the prisoner was employed as a porter. He asked if the place was a laundry, and said "he wanted to have some clothes done up." WIGGINS told him it was not, and thinking him a suspicious-looking character, ordered him out. The deceased went out into the hallway, where there were some bundles of clothes lying around. The prisoner followed him, and FLYNN seized a bundle and struck WIGGINS with it in the face, at the same time calling him names. This exasperated WIGGINS, and he seized an iron bar nearly four feet long and two inches thick, and dealt FLYNN a blow with it on the back of the head, felling him like an ox. FLYNN walked to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he had his wounds dressed, and was then sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he expired on the 26th September, just twenty days after the blow.

WIGGINS admitted having struck the blow, but said he had lost his temper, and that he did not intend to kill the deceased.

After several witnesses had been examined, the counsel for the defense and the District-Attorney consulted together, and a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the third degree" was put forward by the prisoner.

The Court accepted the plea, and sentence was postponed until Friday at counsel's request.

Extensive Robbery in Brooklyn—Stocks and Jewelry Stolen.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday night, the house of Mrs. J. A. EDGERTON, No. 395 Union-street, was entered by thieves and robbed of stocks and jewelry, worth in all about $20,000. The following is a list of the articles stolen: One diamond ear-ring, single stone; one long guard gold chain, one ladies' enameled blue set, with brilliants with chatelaine and chain; one diamond breast-pin in tulip shape, two long cluster diamond pins, two diamond ear-rings, cluster in red enamel; three diamond studs in red enamel, cut cameo, likeness in gold surrounded with thirty-six pearls, a topaz breast-pin, female head, gold setting, surrounded with pearls; one gold chain, fine linked, for child, and coral ornaments; one gold watch seal, one heavy Cornelian seal ring, three gold pencils, one gold scarf-pin with two dogs in solid gold, one silver watch, one Florentine Masonic pin mounted in gold; $50 in gold coin of $10 each; 2,000 shares Amenia Lead Company; 225 shares Pacific Oil Company; 1,911 shares Manley's Paddle-wheel Company; 375 shares Blood Farm Oil Company; 866 shares American Oil Company; 200 shares Tack Oil Company; 1,000 shares Clute Lead Company; 500 shares Union Car Company; 300 shares President Oil Company.

Honorable Discharge of the Sailors Who Retained Lawyer Anderson as Counsel.

JOHN ARUSON and GEORGE TINKHAM, the seamen who had employed Lawyer E. J. ANDERSON to defend them, and who are the chief witnesses in the case against him, were, yesterday, tried, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of stealing several pigs of lead from the ship *Pride of the Ocean*. The Court assigned the prisoners counsel, and they were honorably acquitted. Judge BEDFORD then sent them to the House of Detention, to await the trial of E. J. ANDERSON on a charge of swindling them out of $50. ANDERSON, who is out on bail, having procured sureties for $5,000, walked into the court-room at the moment, and had the satisfaction of hearing that his trial will be peremptorily called on in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1—Freund vs. Freund, et al.
2—Same vs. Same.
2799—Bleecker et al., vs. Fordham.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.
289½—Woodward Pump Manufacturing Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
21—Stedman et al. vs. Western Transportation.
51—Engler vs. Camden & Amboy R. R. Co.
57—Emmett vs. Toledo, Logansport & Bur. R. R. Co.

Nos.
81—Nolan vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
1883—Everett vs. N. Y. & Phila. S. S. Co.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
95—First Nat. Bank of Rockville, Ct., vs. Lambert.
203—Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Gerhard.
355—Peiser vs. Mable.
329—Fingelsang vs. Goldrich et al.
585—DeLuce vs. Kelly, Sheriff &c.
647—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1091—Isaacs vs. Florida R. R. Co.
105—Phair vs. Ahearn et al.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin et al.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
42—Covert vs. Chapman et al.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connolly executor, &c.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone-cutter Co.
322½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute et al.
252¼—Latta vs. Burns.
126½—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
306½—Hardie vs. Rogers.
200—Brett et al. vs. Storfler.
180—Cohen vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
186—Heine vs. Meyer.
224—Foot vs. Dodd.
36—Thurman vs. Taylor.
144½—Wilson vs. Syboere et al.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Coleman vs. Poston et al.
268—Osgood vs. McKnight

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
6—Tuttle vs. Sackett.
7—Glendining, Jr., et al. vs. Fassitt.

Nos.
19—Fuller vs. Mullins.
20—Lee vs. The Mayor.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
75—Merritt vs. Valentine, &c.
81—Hollerer vs. Rufner.
60—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
59—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
95—Sandford vs. McGay.
116—Eisig vs. Schreyer.
130—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of New-York.
131—Hamill vs. Hamill.
132—Hamill et al. vs. Hamill.
133—Clements vs. Sturtevant.

Nos.
145—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
146—Pool vs. Locklin et al.
147—Lloyd et al. vs. Sperling.
148—Sickles vs. McClelland.
149—Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co. vs. Meyer et al.
151—Pogue et al. vs. Balch.
152—Davis et al. vs. Balch et al.
153—Faber vs. Hovey.
154—Herring vs. Stephenson.
155—McGion vs. Trainor et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, J.J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3—Miller vs. Norman.
5—Pielsticken vs. Koch.
6—Carman vs. Carman.
11½—Fallon vs. Bartine.
22—Dinsmore vs. Duncan.

Nos.
23—Tuthill vs. Hannegan.
37—Green vs. Harris.
44—Kennedy vs. Freeman.
57—Crowell vs. Crispin.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
557—Kerchoff vs. Blumenthal.
788—Cooper vs. Albright.
325—Meeks vs. King.
475—Gorham Manuf. Co. vs. Barclay.
249—Powers vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
265—Simon vs. Lyon.
159½—Townsend vs. B'd'y and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.

Nos.
620—Fowler vs. Beers.
604—Vandeventer vs. King.
473—Dart vs. Walker.
493—N. Y. Horse-shoe Co. vs. Bray.
27—Goodenough H. Shoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
731—Hammerstein vs. McSargen.
678—Young vs. Vail.
220—Chandler vs. Burnham.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5161—Fleetwood vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
5336—Schreiber vs. Zimmerman.
5390—Polak vs. Solomon.
5407—Guntzer vs. White.
5338—Hornby vs. Spratt.
5958—Oliver vs. Peabody.
5959—Banks vs. Peabody.
5960—Alboy vs. Peabody.
5961—Reice vs. Peabody.
5962—Miles vs. Peabody.
5963—Moore vs. Peabody.
4903—Mayer vs. Rosenbaum.
5090—Backing vs. Turner.
5237—Rauitzer vs. Hart.
5284—Moss vs. Corbett.
5299—Claflin vs. Toothaker.
5301—Raynor vs. Valentine.
5363—Pitman vs. Davison.
5604—Raugh vs. Cohen.

Nos.
5414—Herman vs. Koffer.
5415—Abbott vs. Lummus.
5416—Merian vs. Louis.
5417—Hasbrouck vs. Behrens.
5418—Collins vs. Watts.
5419—Tower vs. Smith.
5421—Pinner vs. Caudler.
5422—Bischoff vs. Kuhlman.
5423—Savage vs. Oppenheim.
5424—Napier vs. Ward.
5425—Peiser vs. Congregation B. C. & A. D.
5426—M. Piano Manuf. Co. vs. Cornell.
5427—Boreman vs. Reid.
5428—Doring vs. King.
5429—Archer vs. Burgess.
5433—Baer vs. Duinelle.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

No.
5965—Batjer vs. Leeland.

No.
5922—McIntyre vs. Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Carl Frese; manslaughter.
2—The People vs. Thomas Schmidt; burglary.
3—The People vs. John Dickinson; burglary.
4—The People vs. Charles Quinn; burglary.
5—The People vs. Albert Cowley; larceny from the person.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Patrick Dockney, and Peter Smith; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Thomas Quinlan; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Thomas Butler, Michael Barry and others; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 14.

By Judge Sutherland.

William H. Cobanks *vs.* Charles Wells; order settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hogan *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; motion granted; five per cent. allowed on plaintiff's recovery in each action.

Smith *vs.* McKeague; questions overruled.

Shaw *vs.* Shaw; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Jones.

Eliza McKein *vs.* Walter S. Lee; order granted.

Warren L. Baker *vs.* J. Henry Thorp; order granted. The Birmingham Iron Foundry *vs.* Henry DeCasse; order granted.

James O'Brien *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company; motion for commission granted, A. J. Hutchins and John F. Arnold, commissioners.

Henry Bowers *vs.* William Henry Arnoux; bill of exceptions settled, and ordered to be filed.

Sarah A. Beecher *vs.* Mark J. Bendall; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Eliza Bostwick *vs.* Henry P. Bostwick: order granted.

Samuel Polock *vs.* Patrick Campbell; order granted.

New-York Opththalmic Hospital *vs.* Eugene Dupny; order of reference.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Ordered, That all orders or process returnable on, and all motions noticed for or adjourned to the 15th of March, 1871, stand over to the 16th of March, 1871, at 10 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Robinson.

Chase *vs.* Higgins; motion granted.

McParlin *vs.* Leavitt; motion granted with $10 costs.

Mulry *vs.* Mason; there does not appear to have been any willful contempt except to pay a debt, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

AN OLD COLLISION CASE.

United States, Owner of the Revenue Steamer Cuyahoga vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, Proprietors of the Ferry-boat Hudson.*—The action in this case was brought to recover damages to the amount of $5,422 86 sustained by the *Cuyahoga* by reason of being run into by the *Hudson* on the 29th of June last while at anchor about 800 feet north of Jersey City. The libel avers that the weather was foggy, the *Hudson* was proceeding at an unusual rate of speed, and the accident occurred through her negligence in not having a proper lookout. The answer to the libel sets forth that the revenue steamer was lying directly in the fixed and well-known course of the ferry-boat; that the latter was engaged in carrying the United States mails; that the steamer was apprised of the danger of lying there, and that she was not damaged by the collision. This case has been on the calendar for six years. After argument the decision was postponed to next Thursday.

Judgment in the following cases was taken by default: J. S. Williams et al. *vs.* Steamer *General McCullum*; $595 96 for supplies. J. M. Anderson *vs.* Steamer *General McCullum*; $112 for repairs. Anderson *vs.* The schooner *William B. Mann*, and Nicholson *vs.* Steam-tug *Aspinwall* was adjourned to the May Term.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

CONDITION TO REPAIR.

Franklin S. Kinney et al. vs. *George D. Ives.*—This is an action to recover $15,000 for a failure to keep premises in repair according to the condition of the lease. It appears that in 1861 the plaintiff rented to defendant the Albemarle Hotel for six years and three months, the terms being that defendant was to pay $1,000 a month for the first twenty-seven months, $1,100 a month for the next twelve months, and $1,200 a month for the remaining thirty-six months. It is claimed by plaintiffs that after the defendant vacated the premises they (plaintiffs) were compelled to make repairs costing the amount for which they now sue, and which it was the duty of the defendant to have done under the conditions of the lease. Defendant denies that the repairs made by plaintiffs devolved upon him under the conditions of the lease.

The case is still on.

A. R. Dyott for plaintiff; Stearne Chittenden and Ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 14.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly.

Cavanagh *vs.* Meehan et al.; judgment affirmed as a personal judgment against defendant Meehan, and judgment reversed against the other defendant, Johnson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis.

COMMODORE LEVY'S MONUMENT.

Cook vs. *Casoni.*—The defendant's marble works were employed to prepare the monument to Commodore Levy. Some one from their establishment went to the plaintiffs, who deal in ornamental railing, to arrange for a railing. The plaintiff's charge for the railing is $525. The question in this suit was whether the defendant had ordered the railing or their employe had ordered it for the estate. The jury could not solve the question and disagreed.

DUBLIN TRICKS IN COURT.

William Hastings vs. *The National Bank of the State of New-York.*—Wm. Hastings, somewhat better known as "Dublin Tricks," brought this suit in the Marine Court against the State National Bank for the amount of a note which he claimed he had paid into the bank, and they had failed to credit him with. The bank insisted he had not.

The jury found for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..115⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.. '62.112⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.112⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 o........111
5,500 do........111
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅛
2,000 do........ 64
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 93½
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July.... 66
5,000 do........ 65½
5,000 do........ 65¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.... 90½
10,000 Mo. St. 6s...b. c. 92
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.101½
3,000 Cen. Pa. G. bds. 95¾
1,000 do........ 96
10,000 Union Pa. 1st... 88½
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 75½
1,000 Pa. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo.... 96½
7,500 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bbs.....103
15,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 80½
5,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88 87⅞
6,000 Mor. & E. 1st...103½
2,000 Mor. & E. 2d... 96⅛
10,000 Ohio & M. C. B. 89½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94⅞
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 85½
18,000 do........ 85
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st... 84
2,000 A. D. & I. C. 7s. 96
8 Am. Ex. Bank.....116½
15 Hanover Bank.....102½
10 Fourth Nat. Bank.110
10 Cen. Nat. Bank.....106⅛
10 Bk. of Commerce.120
30 do........119½
18 Bank of Republic.112½
25 do........112
100 Mary. Coal Co..... 35½
100 do........ 35
37 Del. & Hud. Canal.116½
20 do........116½
60 do........116½
100 do....bet. call.116
300 Con. Coal of Md... 32½
100 do....bet. call. 32½
200 West. Union Tel... 56⅛
21 do........ 56½
100 do....bet. call. 56⅛
500 do........ 56
2300 do........ 55⅝
500 do........ 55⅞
600 Mariposa Pf..... 10⅛
100 do....bet. call. 10½
200 Pa. Mail S. S. Co.. 42⅜
900 do....bet. call. 42½
200 do........ 42⅞
200 do........ 43
600 do........ 43½
200 do........ 43⅛

100 Spring M. Coal.... 45
100 Q. M. Co..b. c. b10. 15
10 United States Ex. 46¼
20 do........ 46¼
200 do........ 46
400 do........ 45½
5 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 47⅞
400 N. Y. Cen. & H... 98
100 do........b30. 98
40000 N. Y. C. & H.Ct. 93⅝
10000 do....bet. call. 93⅝
200 Erie........ 20⅝
200 do........ 20½
200 Harlem........132
400 do....bet. call.132
600 do........130⅜
400 do........130
200 Reading........101⅞
50 Mich. Cen........118
1100 Lake S. & M. So. 98
200 do........s30. 97⅞
100 do........b4. 98
100 do........b3. 98⅛
42 do........ 98⅛
50 Ill. Cen........134⅛
1400 Union Pacific.... 27⅝
100 do........b10. 27⅛
100 do....bet. call. 27⅛
100 do........ 27
200 do........ 26⅞
100 do........ 26⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts........116⅜
500 do........116⅜
1700 do........116
200 do....bet. call.116⅜
200 Chi. & N. West... 79⅞
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 92⅛
5 do........ 92
150 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 84⅛
200 N. J. Cen........106⅛
100 Chi. & R. I........111⅝
200 do........s3.111⅛
7 do........112
200 do....bet. call.111⅝
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 55
400 do........s3. 55½
300 do........b3. 55⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 77½
100 Tol., Wab. & W... 54⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W...106
10 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 97⅛
100 Bos., H. & E.... 1½
100 Alt. & T. H........ 29⅝
125 Chi. & Alt........113
1000 Ohio & Miss.... 48
200 do....bet. call. 48⅛
15 Ohio & Miss Pf... 77
50 do....bet. call. 76
300 St. Louis & I. M.. 48⅛
25 New-Jersey........118⅛
20 Mor. & Essex.... 89⅛
36 N. Y. & N. H........148
100 H. & St. Jos........ 90⅛
10 Dub. & Sioux C... 86⅛
254 Long Island........ 60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.115⅝
4,500 do........115⅝
7,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.115⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.112½
5,000 do........112⅜
500 U.S.5-20C.,'64.c.112
76,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new........110⅞
4,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new........110⅞
150,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.111
4,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.109
10,000 do........108⅞
20,000 U.S.6s,Cur.,s60.113½
25,000 do........113⅝
10,000 do........s60.113⅜
20,000 do........s30.113⅜
110,000 do........113⅝
10,000 do........s60.113⅜
10,000 do........113⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 64⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, o.... 67
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July. 65½
1,000 do........ 65½
11,000 do........ 65½
8,000 do........ 65
1,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 92
1,500 La. St. 6s, old.. 69
3,000 Ark. 7s, Iss. to L. R.&F.S.R.Co. 58⅜
3,000 Gt. W., 1st........ 87⅜
2,000 Cen.Pac.G.Bds 95⅞
3,000 do........ 95⅛
6,000 C.,Tol.S.F.Bds.101
5,000 Un.Pac.10s,Inc 69
100 Ohio & Miss.Pref. 76
600 Mor. & Es........ 89⅛

$2,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s.. 99½
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 14⅛
100 do..bet. call... 14⅛
100 Quick. Pref........ 20⅜
100 Canton Co........ 78
100 do........ 78½
200 do...bet. call. 79
100 do........ 78½
500 Mar. Pref....b. c. 10½
100 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 55⅜
100 do........ 55⅝
600 do........ 55½
700 Pac. M. S.Co..b. c. 43⅜
100 do........ 43⅛
27 Wells-F. Ex........ 43
50 do........ 42⅞
100 Am. M. Un........ 47⅝
100 U. S. Ex........ 45½
500 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 97⅞
200 do...bet. call. 97⅜
30000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 93⅜
200 Erie R........ 20⅜
100 Harlem R....b. c.130⅜
100 do........131
400 L. S. & M. S........ 97⅞
200 do.. bet. call. 97⅞
500 do........s10. 97⅞
100 Un. Pac. R....b. c. 26⅞
10 Panama R........ 73
100 C., C., C. & In.... 84⅛
100 Chic. & R. I........111⅝
100 Mil. & St. P........ 55⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 76⅜
15 P.,F.W.&C., guar. 97
100 Alt. & T. H........ 29⅛
100 do........ 30
100 H. & St. Jo........ 90

TUESDAY, March 14—P. M.

The demand for Foreign Exchange, today, was scarcely equal to the expectation of the Bankers, who advanced the rate yesterday to 109¾@109⅞ for 60 days London. The sales, as a rule, were at 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent., with exceptions at 109½, less a brokerage. The Gold Room was also a fraction easier than last night, in consequence of the appearance of one or two considerable sellers at 111⅜@111½ ₱ cent. The market subsequently returned to 111½@⅝ ₱ cent. A shipment of a million of dollars in Specie by Wednesdays's steamer was reported in the Afternoon, but the proportion of American Gold Coin was not stated. The daily receipts of Silver of various descriptions, from the Pacific Mines and from Mexico, are, in the aggregate, quite considerable, and these all go forward to Europe almost as soon as they come to hand overland and by sea via New-Orleans, Vera Cruz, &c.

There is little or no variation in the cheap rates and easy supply of Money to the Brokers. The prevailing rate is 5 ₱ cent. per annum, with exceptions as low as 4 ₱ cent. and as high as 6@7 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral; the highest terms being made on the hypothecation of some of the Railway Bonds and Southern State Bonds, not actively dealt in at the Stock Exchange. Merchant paper is quoted for very prime signatures, of short date, at 5@6 ₱ cent., and other fair names at Bank 7 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Stock Exchange in the forenoon was inclined to dullness in the Public Funds, and to lower prices on the Railway and Miscellaneous speculation, and for a time the feeling seemed to be that the market was on the eve of a reaction from the recent large and well-sustained advance. Later in the day, however, the demand for the New-York and Western Roads, and for Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, &c., was renewed, and the ultimate differences in the quotations from last night were less important than from appearances at the Board and in the Long Room in the morning, were expected. After the late Boards the following figures were made, the general market closing with a steady feeling. The Gold Room also left off a fraction firmer, and the Public Funds were also in fair demand—especially the Currency 6 ₱ cents., of which a prominent Banker took large sums at the late Government Board at 113⅝ ₱ cent. Among the Western Roads, Ohios were in demand; Lake Shore firm, and the North-Wests partially neglected, and prices weak.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 14.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	111
American Gold	111⅝	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	64
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛	97⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94	93⅜
Reading Railroad	102	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅝	111½
North-west Common	80⅜	79⅞
North-west Preferred	92⅝	92
Pacific Mail	42⅞	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77	76⅜
St. Paul Common	55	55⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛	98
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	48⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅜	54⅛
Western Telegraph	56⅛	55⅞
Erie	20	20⅜
St. Joseph Common	90⅜	89⅞
Union Pacific	27⅛	26⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 14.

Gold receipts	$583,720 32
Gold payments	54,672 19
Gold balance	65,269,554 69
Currency receipts	165,824 76
Currency payments	249,435 85
Currency balance	7,419,449 02
Customs	567,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....115⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....115⅝
5-20 coup., '62.....112⅜
5-20 coup., '64.....112
5-20 coup., '65.....112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....110⅞
5-20 coup., '67.....111
5-20 coup., '68.....111⅛
10-40 registered.....108⅞
10-40 coupon.....108⅞
6s Currency.....113⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old..... 64¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 64
Virginia 6s, old..... 66¾
Va. 6s, new bds..... 68
Va. 6s, reg., old..... 52
Va. 6s, reg., '66..... 65
Va. 6s, reg., '67..... 61½
Georgia 6s..... 80½
Ga. 7s, gold bds..... 93½
N. Car. 6s, old..... 46½
N. Car. new bds..... 24½
N. Car. Sp. Tax..... 20
S. Car. 6s..... 73
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 65½
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 69
Missouri 6s..... 91¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. 90½
La. 6s, new bds..... 63
La. 6s, new Fltg. Debt. 65
La. 6s, Lev. bds..... 73½
La. 8s, Lev. bds..... 85
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72½
California 7s.....110¾
Connecticut 6s.....101
Rhode Island 6s.....101

Alabama 5s..... 59
Alabama 8s.....100¼
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 56
Ark.7s,L.R.& Ft.S.iss 58⅜
Ark.7s, M. & L. R..... 60
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 48
Ark.7s, M. O. & R. Riv 48
Ohio 6s, '81.....102
Ohio 6s, '86.....103
Ill. Canal bds., '70.....110½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....100
Ill. War Loan.....100
N. Y. Reg., B. L.....108
N. Y. Coup., B. L.....108
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72..x.107
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73..x.107
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74..x.107
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75..x.105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.....105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.....100
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74.....100
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75.....100
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76.....100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y.Cen.6s,'83..... 92½
N.Y.Cen.6s,'87..... 90¼
N.Y.Cen.6s, R. Est... 99
N.Y.Cen.6s, Sub..... 90
N.Y.Cen.7s, '76.....100
N.Y.Cen.7s, Con., '76.109
N.Y.Cen.7s, '65-'76.....101
Erie 1st, Extended..... 98
Erie 1st, Indorsed..... 94
Erie 7s, 2d, '79..... 94
Erie 7s, 3d, '83..... 90
Erie 7s, 4th, '80..... 88⅜
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.101¾
Harlem 1st.....103
Albany & Sus. 2d Bs... 92
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82..117
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ct. 1st.110¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d..... 97¾
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.101
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..... 96⅛
Cen. Pac. Bs..... 95⅞
Union Pac. 1st Bs..... 88⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s..... 75
Union Pac. Inc. 10s..... 69
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.....106
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 98
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf..... 84½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc..... 75
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund 99
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.. 93⅛
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.. 96
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 95
C. & N. W. C. 7 ₱c. Con. 88¾
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.....103
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.....100
Tol. & W. 1st Ex..... 92½
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div 80
Tol. & W. 2d..... 88

Tol. & W. Equip. Bs... 79¼
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.. 82½
Han. & Naples 1st..... 82½
Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 87¾
Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 83¾
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 82½
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st..... 80
Gal. & Chic. 2d..... 95
Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 99½
Morris & Essex 1st.....103⅛
Morris & Essex 2d..... 96
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.. 100
N. J. Cen., new bs..... 100⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st 100
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d 97
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d. 93
P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱c. E. B.100
Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S. F. 90
Cl. & Pitts. 2d..... 96
Cl. & Pitts. 3d..... 96
Cl. & Pitts. 4th..... 80
Chic. & Alton Inc..... 95
Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 99
Ohio & Miss. Cons..... 89
Dub. & Sioux City 1st 94
Peninsula Bs..... 98
St. L. & Iron Moun. 1st. 88½
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s..105⅛
Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10..... 95
Mil. & St. P. 1st..... 94
Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div. 87½
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 88
Joliet & Chic. 1st.....105
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 85
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 61
Tol., Peo. & W., W. Div. 83½
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d..... 69½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100¼
Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st 82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....135
Manhattan.....154
Merchants'.....114
Mechanics'.....136
Union.....145
America.....150
City.....230
Phenix.....108¾
North River..... 85
Tradesmen's.....151
Fulton.....160
Greenwich.....185
Butchers' & Drovers'.148
Mechanics' & Traders'.136
National.....120
Merch'ts' Exchange..102
Leather Manuf'rs'.....200
Seventh Ward.....108
State of New-York.....113
Commerce.....119½
Mechanics' Bkg. Asso.112
Broadway.....290
Ocean..... 92
Mercantile.....124
American Exchange..116¾
Pacific.....175
Chatham.....166
Bank of the Republic.111¾
Bank of N. America..104¼
Hanover.....101¾
Irving.....120
Metropolitan.....131
Citizens'.....120
People's.....140
Market.....126
Nassau.....108⅛

Shoe and Leather.....160
Corn Exchange.....126
Continental..... 98¼
St. Nicholas.....114½
New-York County.....200
Importers' & Traders'.160
Park.....158
Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Central National.....106⅛
Fourth National.....110
Ninth National.....110
Tenth National.....118
Oriental.....160
Gold Exchange..... 70
Bkrs' & Brokers' Asso. 99
Del. & Hudson Canal.116
Pennsylvania Coal..218
Maryland Coal Co..... 35
American Coal..... 39
Spring Mountain Coal 45
Canton Co., Baltimore 77½
Consol. Coal of Md..... 32½
Cumb. Coal & Iron..... 85
Western Union Tel..... 56⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 14⅛
Quicksilver Min. Pf.. 20⅛
Mariposa Min. Co..... 6¼
Mariposa Min. Pref.. 10⅛
Boston Water Power. 35
Adams Express..... 69¼
Wells-Fargo Ex..... 43
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2
Amer. M. Union Ex.. 47⅞
United States Ex..... 45½
Pac. Mail Steam. Co.. 42⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅜	101½
City 6s, New	101⅜	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	116	116¼
Pennsylvania Central	61¼	61⅜
Reading	101½	101¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	40⅜	40¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	40½	40¾
Lehigh Navigation	35	35¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¾	88⅞

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, first week in March, 1871:

Freight	$36,869 40
Passengers and mails	25,537 45
	$62,406 85
First week, 1870	73,719 00
Decrease	$11,312 15

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port, week ending March 7, were to the currency value of $6,264,325.

The Jefferson Insurance Company have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five ₱ cent. Also a six ₱ cent. interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax. Also, thirteen ₱ cent. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1870.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 27 says:

"With the exception of two nights' frost, one of which was rather sharp, we have had a mild and fine week, with very little rain. This has enabled farmers to get on the land and commence their Spring sowings, of which a good beginning has been made under favorable circumstances. But the late changes have brought increased complaints of mischief done to the Autumn-sown Corn, and now that the sun has shown its power there appear to be many brown patches in the meadows. These, when examined, show the roots of the grass considerably injured, if not destroyed, by small dark grubs, and they cast a shade upon the prospect of cutting a good Hay crop this season. It is well known that hot Summers greatly multiply insect life, the fruit of last year being much affected in this way. So with our present losses by frost and grub, though the season is fair as respects weather, it does not give much promise. In the early part of the week the cessation of a French demand caused Wheat prices to fall back; but later on there was a firmer feeling, with some speculative purchases at the late decline; and with almost every foreign market firm, and but scanty arrivals, there seems little probability of rates being long depressed. While the French Department of the Somme has received the benefit of English supplies for seed, 4,000 sacks of Wheat are about being forwarded to the fine Corn district La Beauce, which is also greatly in want. So, even with peace, which is now regarded as a certainty, the French will have enough to do to stock the devastated part of their country with Corn. The floods apprehended in Holland appear to have been well guarded against, or we might have had another suffering State upon the map of Europe, and it is well that in the main our own crop of Wheat is favorably reported. We have had a week without any foreign arrivals of Oats, which has brought up the best Corn in value another shilling; and unless large supplies from the Baltic speedily get in we must have another advance and further large deliveries from granary.

"The arrivals off the coast since the 17th February were 47 cargoes, viz.: 29 cargoes Wheat, 5 Maize, 6 Barley, 3 Rye, 2 Beans, and 2 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 15 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, 48s. 6d.@52s.; Moldavian, 48s. 7½d.; Californian, 57s. 6d.@58s. 6d.; No. 1 Spring, 56s. 3d.; Marianopoli, 52s. 6d.; Berdianski, 51s. 6d. Maize—12 cargoes, at 34s.@35s. 3d. Rye—1 cargo, at 36s. 6d. Barley—3 cargoes, at 27s. Beans—2 cargoes, at 37s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week 76,735 quarters, at 53s. 11d., against 51,039 quarters in 1870. The London averages were 56s. 6d. on 3,333 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 18th February were 544,568 cwts. Wheat, and 108,604 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1871.

We buy and sell, at current market rates, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and recommend them to investors and others contemplating an exchange of their Five-twenties, or making new investments, as a first-class security, yielding a liberal income on their cost, combined with perfect security, and having at all times a ready market at quoted rates.

These Bonds represent a first lien upon the most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad, which has already proved to be one of the most profitable and influential railroads on this continent.

They are well known in Europe, and are dealt in at the principal Bourses and Stock Exchanges of the world, including those of New-York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin and London.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

☞ AGENCY TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE
NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOS. U. ORVIS, President. BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.
THE SECURITY BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

I desire to call your attention to the desirability of the new Loan of the United States, for which this Bank has been designated as an agent to receive subscriptions by Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

For such subscriptions the books are now open at THE SECURITY BANK, No. 319 Broadway.

The Bonds of the United States, now to be had at par, are free from taxation, and so perfect a security as to require no commendation at our hands.

Absolute safety is in the long run more profitable than high rates of interest.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President of the Security Bank.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

P. S.—This Bank is now ready to receive the United States 5-20 Bonds, and to pay the Gold Interest thereon to May 1, from which date the New Bonds will bear interest. A Scrip Certificate calling for the Bonds on the 1st May will be issued at once in exchange for the Old Bonds.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	15	Resin, bbls	1,500
Bees-wax, pks	30	Beef, pks	114
Broom-corn, bales	120	Cut-meats, pks	693
Cotton, bales	2,831	Butter, pks	1,055
Cotton-seed Meal, bgs	600	Cheese, pks	278
Dried Fruit, pks	22	Grease, pks	38
Eggs, bbls	2,557	Stearine, pks	100
Flour, bbls	8,418	Tallow Oil, bbls	52
Wheat, bushels	12,830	Tallow, pks	3
Oats, bushels	3,800	Lard, tcs	980
Corn, bushels	20,700	Dressed Hogs, No.	130
Peas, bushels	420	Pea-nuts, bags	684
Grass Seed, bushels	2,232	Starch, boxes	450
Corn-meal, bags	2,200	Skins, bdls	20
B'wheat Flour, bags	90	Tea, half-chests	1
Beans, bushels	57	Tobacco, hhds	124
Hemp, bales	19	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	691
Hops, bales	355	Whisky, bbls	403
Leather, sides	27,342	Wool, bales	213
Spirits Turp., bbls	300		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Neptune*, for Liverpool—797 bbls. Flour, 30,499 bushels Wheat, 1,244 bales Cotton, 282,515 lbs. Tallow, 362 bbls. Resin, 200 logs Cedar-wood, 33 bbls. Glass, 1,840 Oars, 135 Glass Cases, 875 boxes Clocks, 3 boxes Trimmings, 13 boxes Chairs, 20 boxes Sewing-machines, 1,300 Needles, 400 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Fenella*, for London—650 tcs. Beef, 387 boxes Cheese, 82 boxes Bacon, 200 bbls. Pork, 210 boxes Extract Logwood, 6 pks. Clocks, 13 cases Tobacco, 14 cases Spokes, 612 bags Clover-seed, 6,120 lbs. Bees-wax, 352 cases Sewing-machines, 20 boxes Extract Dyewood, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 25 cases Machinery, 30 casks Sperm Oil, 1,500 lbs. Lard, 687 bales Hops, 50 bales Sarsaparilla.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—1,937 tcs. Beef, 1,392 bbls. Beef, 125 bbls. Pork, 597 bags Clover-seed, 651 boxes Bacon, 548 bbls. Flour, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 234 cases Sewing-machines, 6 cases Machinery, 98 cases Cabinet-ware, 3 bbls. Sperm-oil, 280 bales Cotton, 200 tcs. Lard, 14 casks Pressings, 4,061 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 110 boxes Logwood, 5,000 bushels Corn, 12 tons Fustic, 35 pks. Butter, 50 bags Coffee.

By the bark *Paolina S.*, for Antwerp—5,940 Staves, 95 hhds. Tobacco, 413 boxes Bacon, 297,136 lbs. Lard, 5,238 lbs. Bees-wax, 93,858 lbs. Tallow, 25 bbls. Grease, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 249 bags Coffee, 322 bags Pimento.

By the bark *J. A. Borland*, for Rotterdam—100 boxes Bacon, 58 hhds. Tobacco, 91,817 lbs. Lard, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 300 bbls. Resin, 1,083 bales Cotton, 862 boxes Extract Dyestuffs, 4,350 Staves, 25 bbls. Syrup, 2 casks Sperm-oil, 12,220 lbs. Tallow, 9 bbls. Ashes.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—652 bales Cotton, 50 boxes Shoulders, 300 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 25 boxes Extract Luna Dyewood, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 32 bags Bones, 154 bales Tobacco, 81 hhds. Tobacco, 27 bbls. Potash, 63,133 lbs. Tallow, 1,255 bags Seed, 915 cases Sewing-machines, 54 bales Furs and Skins, 21 bales Sarsaparilla, 500 bbls. Syrup, 16 cases Cigars, 2,200 bushels Corn, 128 bdls. Whalebone, 25 bbls. Maizena, 8 pks. Machinery, 10 cases Hair Restorer, 18 tierces Casings, 2 cases Roots, 50 kegs Caviar, 100 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the bark *Alaska*, for Cette—79,320 Staves.

By the brig *Lola*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,200 bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 cases Petroleum.

By the bark *India*, for Constantinople—11,900 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Perfumery, 1,604 cases Cartridges, 1 case Guns.

ASHES—Have been sparingly sought after at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots and $8 50@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand at 34½c.@35c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market shows more animation in the line of seasonable work at firm prices.

BRICKS—There has been a rather better inquiry noted, on the basis of previous quotations.

CANDLES—Meet with a very slow sale within our previous range.

CEMENT—The market, though without activity, has been quoted firm for the leading brands, the offerings of which have been very moderate.

COAL—The demand for all kinds has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quite irregular.

COCOA—There has not been much movement in any kind, but values have been supported.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet but firm; sales have been reported of only 428 bags Santos, by the *Plamstead*, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 18,900 bags; sales, 5,088 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, 23,849 bags here, and 56,167 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10½c.@10¾c.; Fair cargoes, 11c.@11½c.; Good cargoes, 12c.@12½c.; Prime cargoes, 13c.@13½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, with sixty days' credit. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.	Bags.
At New-Orleans	9,000
At Mobile	7,524
At Savannah	2,500
At Baltimore	13,294
At New-York	23,849
Grand total, bags	56,167

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been moderate, and with light offerings noted, prices have been quoted firm; sales, 2,062 bales, including 1,628 bales to shippers, 202 bales to spinners, 132 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fair trade reported at rather stronger prices for the later months of the year; sales, 15,700 bales basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for April, 800 bales at 13¾c., 1,100 bales at 13⅞c., 800 bales at 13 11-16c.; May, 700 bales at 13⅞c., 700 bales at 13¾c., 400 bales at 13 13-16c.; June, 100 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 13⅞c.; July, 300 bales at 14c. And today, for March, 200 bales at 13 13-16c., 200 bales at 13⅝c.; April, 300 bales at 13 11-16c., 800 bales at 13 13-16c., 2,800 bales at 13¾c.; 100 bales April at 13⅝c., 100 bales May at 13⅞c., 100 bales June at 14c., 100 bales July at 14⅛c., together; May, 1,500 bales at 13⅞c.; June, 600 bales at 13 15-16c., 500 bales at 14c.; July, 1,300 bales at 14c., 300 bales at 14⅛c., 100 bales at 14¼c.; August, 700 bales at 14⅛c., 100 bales at 14 3-16c., 500 bales at 14¼c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 13.56c.; April, 13.72c.; May, 13.83c.; June, 13.91c.; July, 14.03c.; August, 14.05c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,831 bales, including 913 bales from Norfolk, 1,968 bales ₱ rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Low Middling	13⅝	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	14⅝	15	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,575
Receipts last week	31,266
Receipts the preceding week	31,439
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	787,173
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	3,269
Exports since Sept. 1	406,962
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	121,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The general business has been light, and prices have been unsettled, though, as a rule, holders have not been offering stocks with unusual urgency.

FEATHERS—Live Geese are selling, in a jobbing way, within the range of from 70c.@80c. for the better qualities. Market steady.

FISH—The trade demand has been on a restricted scale at essentially unaltered figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, since our last, and with somewhat freer offerings, particularly of low grades, the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers. There was some export call for standard shipping extras on the basis of $6 75; but this rate was not satisfactory to holders, and the reported dealings were light. In the medium and better grades, the business was in a jobbing way within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75@$6 80; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 70@$5 80
Sour Flour	5 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	6 65@ 7 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 25

Southern Flour continues quiet, but steady; sales reported since our last of 575 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western, $4 35 for Caloric, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 870 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules very quiet at $2 90@$3 20 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Some increase of demand has been noted at previous quotations, but the general market shows little animation.

FRUIT—There has been a light trade in most kinds of foreign, without any remarkable alterations in values. Layer Raisins have been quoted at $2 80 ₱ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Sardines at 16¾c.@17c., gold, for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—A very moderate movement has been reported in Wheat since our last at, however, firm prices. The offerings of prime samples of both Spring and Winter have been limited, and holders have not been eager to place stock at the current rates. The bulk of the business has been in prime No. 2 Spring on the basis of $1 59 afloat, and $1 57@$1 58, chiefly at $1 57, in store. Millers have been buying with rather more freedom. The export call has been rather light. Some special active bidding has been noted. In Amber Western (Winter) there has been a limited trade reported on the basis of $1 70@$1 71 for new crop, in store. In other kinds the dealings have been unimportant, without indicating any material changes in values. The general market closed steady, though without animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 70@$1 95; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70@$1 71, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 59 bid, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 59, afloat, and $1 57@$1 58, chiefly at $1 57, in store; Mixed Spring at $1 47@$1 52½, in store; White Genesee, $1 90@$1 97½; Red and Amber State at $1 60@$1 75; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 60@$1 75; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90, ₱ bushel. Corn has been scarce and in good request for shipment and home use, chiefly for the former purpose, at higher and buoyant prices. The dealings have been mainly in very good to choice New Mixed Western at 88c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at 88c.@89c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 88½c. for prime samples; 88½c.@90c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 88c.@94c. for White do.; 83c.@86c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been held firmly but has been inactive, within the range of from $1 12@$1 15 for Western and State ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet at $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1@$1 10 for Western, $1@$1 03 for State, and on private terms for California; sales, 15,750 bushels. Barley-malt has been slow of sale at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, and 90c.@95c. for State. Oats have been in quite moderate demand at essentially unaltered figures. The offerings of prime stock have been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels at 67c.@71½c., as the extremes for inferior to prime new Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68½c., in store, for Mixed and Western; 70c. for do. afloat; 69c. for State; 70c.@71½c. for White Ohio, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 797 bbls. Flour, and 30,[illegible] bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 3,000 bbls. Flour for London; 548 bbls. Flour, and 5,000 bushels Corn for Glasgow; and 5,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,200 bushels Corn for Hamburgh.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market shows but little animation, but prices are unaltered. Stocks are not offered very freely. We quote Bags at 15½c.@16c., and Bagging at 18¾c.@19c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay has been arriving more freely, and has been in slack request at $1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at from 85c.@$1 55 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The dealings have been unimportant since our last, and prices have been quoted nominally steady. We quote American at $175@$185 for Undressed, and $275@$285 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $240, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 9¾c.@10c., gold; Sisal, 8¾c.@9c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ₱ lb.; sales 400 bales Jute Butts at [illegible], sixty days credit and interest added.

HIDES—There has been a moderate call for prime stock, which has been held with firmness on quite limited offerings.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate for most kinds, within the range of from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 355 bales; exports, 687 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been generally in fair request, and held with confidence. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@38c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand for Ingot Copper has been limited, on the basis of 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ lb., showing a barely steady market; sales, 165,000 lbs. Scotch Pig-iron has been quiet, but quoted firm, including Eglinton at $31 50@$32, and Glengarnock at $33@$33 25 ₱ ton. Sales have been reported since our last of 235 tons, in lots, on this basis. American Pigiron has been in reduced stock, and held above the views of buyers, thus limiting business. No. 1 has been quoted at $34@$36; No. 2 at $32@$33 50 ₱ ton. Bar-iron has been inactive at unaltered figures. Wrought, Scrap and Sheet Iron has been dull at old rates. Iron Rails have been in quite moderate request on the previous basis of $56@$58, gold, for English, and $70@$72, currency, for American, the latter at the works. Sales, 1,000 tons old foreign at $39, gold, ₱ ton. Pig-lead has been selling slowly on the basis of $6 20, gold, for ordinary foreign ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter-plates have been in limited demand at 5¾c.@6c., gold, for foreign ₱ lb. Pig-tin has been offered rather more freely, and has attracted but little attention, with straits quoted at 32½c.@32¾c., gold; English, 32½c.@32¾c., gold, and Banca at 33c.@33½c., gold, ₱ lb. Some jobbing inquiry has been noted for Tinplates at essentially unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet, since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices. Sales have been reported of 225 bbls. New-Orleans, part at auction, at 46c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c. for old, and 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally very dull, with freer offerings noted and less firmness in values. Strained Resin, $1 70 ₱ 280 lbs.; Wilmington Tar, $2 45@$2 50 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, 52½c.@53c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. The only important dealings reported were in fine Resin, of which 2,580 bbls. were sold at from $3 50@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 1,500 bbls. Resin, 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; exports, 300 bbls. Resin. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@54c., ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 45@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The jobbing trade has been fair in the leading kinds, prices of which have been quoted firm, as a rule, on the basis of previous figures.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—For the week ending March 13.—*Sperm*—Has continued in fair request, with sales of 330 bbls. for manufacture on private terms. In Boston, 400 bbls. were sold to a manufacturer in this city, and in New-York, 400 do. for export, on private terms.

Whale—Is very quiet, and we have no transactions to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending March 13, 1871:

New-Bedford.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Bark Mary Frazier	450	....	....
Total	450	....	....
Previously	3,835	1,997	128,200
From Jan. 1 to date	4,285	1,997	128,200
Same time last year	1,723	1,568	47,000
Exports for the week ending March 13, 1871	834	....	8,100
Previously	3,270	....	47,072
From Jan. 1 to date	4,104	....	55,172
Same time last year	3,974	208	86,124

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL-CAKE—Has been pretty firm in price, but without activity.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quite dull, with the offerings gaining on the limited requirements of buyers, and tending to depress prices. There has been little call for export. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for Refined, for forward delivery. Crude has been very slow of sale, and quoted weaker in price, on the basis of 14½c.@14¾c. in bulk; 18¾c.@19c., in shipping order here, and 18c.@18½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 720 bbls. The Creek advices have been of an unusually quiet market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 35@$4 40, and Upper at $4 30 ₱ bbl. Refined continues in slack request and heavy, at 24¼c. for Standard White, early delivery. At Philadelphia, the dealings have been rather more extensive, chiefly for forward delivery, at easier and somewhat irregular figures; sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, April to June delivery, at 25c.; 2,000 bbls. do., May delivery, at 25c.; and 4,000 bbls. do., April to July delivery, at about 25¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,180 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,200 bbls. and 1,000 cases, for Gibraltar, and 11,900 cases for Constantinople. Refined Oil, in cases, continues quiet since our last, at from 30c.@31c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules very dull at 9½c.@10c., in shipping order; 15½c.@16c., in cases, and 4½c.@5c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statistics of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R. R. Bbls.	Exports per Penn. R. R. Bbls.	Exports per A. V. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, March 6	1,182	145	808
Tuesday, March 7	2,462	843	....
Wednesday, March 8	4,766	100	1,212
Thursday, March 9	2,486	166	1,117
Friday, March 10	980	150	843
Saturday, March 11	160	....	1,351
Total for week	12,036	1,404	5,236
Since Jan. 1	115,866	15,241	60,685
To March 11, 1871	127,902	16,645	65,921
Same time 1870	166,571	17,270	55,102
Same time 1869	114,103	14,116	47,102
Same time 1868	150,482	5,839	49,554

The following are the Crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude received	31,916	12,036

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From Jan. 1 to March 11, 1871	127,902
From same time 1870	166,571
From same time 1869	114,103
From same time 1868	150,482
From same time 1867	79,168
From same time 1866	79,131
From same time 1865	70,131

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad	400	1,404
Aleghany Valley Railroad	9,073	5,236
Total	9,473	6,640

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads, from Jan. 1 to March 11:

	1869. Bbls.	1870. Bbls.	1871. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad	14,116	17,270	16,645
Alleghany Valley Railroad	47,102	55,102	65,921
Total	61,218	72,372	81,566

The following are the Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude	27,700	5,200
Refined	1,500	......
Total	29,200	5,200

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much more confident demand at firmer and buoyant prices. The main call has been for Mess, for prompt and forward delivery; sales have been reported, since our last, of 870 bbls. at $21 75@$22 for New Mess; $21@$21 25 for Old Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 75@$21 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a more active inquiry noted for New Western Mess on the improved basis of $22@$22 25, chiefly at $22, seller March; $22 seller April; seller May $22; seller April and May, $22; seller May to July, $22; sales 2,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy within the range of 9c.@9¾c. for City. Cut-meats continue in limited request at yielding rates; sales have been reported of 130 pks. at 14c.@14½c. for Hams, and 8c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand at steadier prices; sales 860 boxes at 10¾c.@11c. for Long Clear; 10¾c. for Short Rib; 10¾c.@10½c. for Cumberland, and 10½c. for Bellies. Lard has been more sought after, and has been quoted a fraction higher on lighter offerings, though the latest dealings indicated less buoyancy in values, with the turn again slightly in favor of buyers, particularly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 980 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for new Western Steam, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,450 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March at 13c., seller April at 13⅛c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c., and seller May at 13⅜c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at steady rates; sales have been reported of 170 bbls., in lots, at $10@$14 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in request at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 125 tcs. Beef Hams have been rather dull at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in request and steady, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,055 pks. Cheese has been selling moderately at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 278 boxes.

RICE—The demand has been light, but prices have been maintained; Carolina, $8@$8 62½; Rangoon, $7@$7 25, currency, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market has been moderately active, buyers showing willingness to purchase readily as offered at the current firm prices.

SALTPETRE—There has been some inquiry noted for Crude on the basis of 7¾c.@8c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a less free movement in Clover, particularly for export, on the basis of 12c.@12¼c. for the best samples, which have been offered sparingly; sales, 850 bags. Timothy has been very quiet at $6@$6 50 ₱ bushel. Desirable lots have been scarce. The demand for Calcutta Linseed has been moderately active on the basis of $2 10, gold, ₱ bushel of 52 lbs., and $2 25@$2 30, chiefly $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lbs., at which figures sales were made of 12,500 pks.

SKINS—Have been in rather light request but steady in price.

SOAP—Has been selling to a fair extent, including Castile at 10½c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 8¾c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand has been mainly for job lots, which have been steady in price.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with increasing firmness, though the demand has not been active. Sales, 676 hhds. New-Orleans, Martinique, Cuba and Demerara at 7¾c.@11½c., and 1,348 boxes Havana, part at 8½c.@9½c., ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8½c.@8⅝c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9c.@9½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9½c. ₱ lb. Refined continue in good demand at from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last, of 89,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for Prime; also 29,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady on a moderate jobbing demand.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted pretty firm, with a fair trade inquiry noted; sales 400 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@9½c.; 56 cases new crop Connecticut at 17c.; 600 cases new Pennsylvania at 23c.@24½c., with resales of 200 cases, partly at higher figures; 100 cases old and 79 cases new Ohio on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 35c.@55c.; 200 bales Havana at 85c.@95c.; 238 bales I and II cut Yara, new crop, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at easier and drooping prices, with sales reported since our last of 450 bbls., at 92½c.@93c., mainly at 93c., for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 403 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been somewhat livelier for desirable lots, which have been held with much firmness, on very reserved offerings.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more movement in the general market, but the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers, particularly so in the instance of Grain, by steam, for Liverpool, for which lower figures were accepted. In the line of berth freights the main call has been for Grain, Cotton, Provision, Seed, Tobacco and Resin room; but it has not been urgent in any instance. In the way of charters a pretty good demand has been noted for vessels for the Cotton trade; and a moderate inquiry for vessels for general cargo. Vessels for the Grain trade were in somewhat better request. There was not much call for vessels for the Petroleum trade. For Liverpool there were taken 2,350 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, and ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, ₱ lb.; 28,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6d. by steam, and about 5½d. by sail, ₱ bushel; 400 boxes Bacon by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 250 tcs. Lard on private terms; 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; also, a ship, (now on the way from Cardiff,) with equal to about 3,400 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans at ⅝d.; a ship with about 5,800 bales do., from the same port, at about the same rate, privilege extending to Havre; and a British steam-ship now here, with equal to 2,400 bales Cotton; also, from New-Orleans at about 1d. ₱ lb. For London, by steamer, 150 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce; and by sail 800 bags Clover-seed on private terms. For Cork and orders a British bark of 498 tons register, with equal to about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ₱ hhd.; also a British bark of 359 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Bremen, a bark, with general cargo, on private terms. For Cronstadt, an American bark of 509 tons register, with about 1,600 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb. For the Continent, a British bark of 682 tons register, now at Boston, with about 2,100 bales Cotton from Charleston at 17-32d. ₱ lb. For the River Platte, a British bark of 456 tons register, with about 300,000 feet of Lumber at $22, with the privilege of Rosario at $24 50.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 15, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROMANCE AND REALITY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FRA DIAVOLO, (German opera.) Leading characters by Mrs. Lichtmay and Mr. Hablemann.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
THE CREATION, (Oratorio.) Artists: Miss Christina Nilsson, Miss Pauline Canissa, Mr. George Simpson, and Mr. Whitney.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MISS KIMBERLY. Subject: "Educational and Industrial Pursuits of Women."

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris and Lyons Railway will be restored to the French today. The German authorities have demanded an explanation of the decree ordering Germans to leave France. M. FAVRE has asked time to consider before replying. M. FAVRE has gone to the German head-quarters to protest against the continued levying of contributions upon the population by German officers. The reported secret treaty between Russia and Germany is officially denied. Europe is congratulated by the London *Times* on the result of the London Conference. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON made a speech against the army reforms suggested, particularly the abolition of the purchase system.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House resolution for a final adjournment today was tabled by a vote of 32 to 13. Mr. SUMNER presented a remonstrance of several Dominicans, resident in Porto Rico, against the annexation of San Domingo. The reading of the document was interrupted and decided to be out of order, as were also the remarks which Mr. SUMNER attempted to make on the subject. A number of new bills were introduced, none of which were of special importance. A resolution was adopted inquiring what States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment since the proclamation of its adoption. The bill to repeal the duties on coal was read once, but the second reading was objected to and it went over. A bill for the protection of settlers on the public lands was considered, but not disposed of, and the resolution confining the work of the present session to legislation for the suppression of outrages in the South was taken up just before adjournment.

In the House several bills and resolutions of minor importance were passed. Mr. COX, of New-York, offered resolutions in favor of limiting taxation to $250,000,000, declaring that tariff should be for revenue only, and directing the proper Committee to prepare a bill in accordance with these suggestions. Objection being made, they were not entertained, but were ordered to be printed. The bill introduced by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, for the removal of all political disabilities was then taken up, together with the amendment of Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, excluding certain classes of persons from its benefits. Among those who vigorously opposed the bill was Mr. ELLIOTT, a colored member from South Carolina. It was favored by Mr. POLAND, Mr. PLATT of Virginia, and others. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 128 to 57, but the bill was lost by 120 in its favor to 82 against it, two-thirds being necessary for its passage.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one to punish the procuring of abortions. The Tax Levy of the City of New-York was reported, and made a special order for the evening. The bill providing for an additional clerk in each of the District Courts of New-York was passed. The resolution authorizing the Governor to confer brevet commissions on honorably discharged officers of the National Guard, was adopted. At the evening session the Tax Levy was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, in the evening, without any debate, and by a strict party vote. A bill was introduced to consolidate the debts of the City and County of New-York. In the Assembly the bill fixing the costs in Surrogates' Courts, which was lost a short time ago, was brought up from the table and passed, together with a bill to provide for copying mutilated records in the office of the New-York County Clerk. Among the bills introduced was one to prohibit lotteries and lottery agencies. The House took a recess till evening. The Annual Appropriation bill was reported at the evening session. The total amount is said to be about the same as last year. The salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Commissioners of Appeals are increased to meet the requirements of the amendment to the Constitution adopted 1870.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico say the opponents of JUAREZ accuse the Secretary of the American Legation of interfering in the elections in the interest of JUAREZ, and that the United States Government desires his re-election with a design upon Mexican territory. The Secretary denies that he has interfered in any manner. A combination of all the opposing elements is said to have centered on RIVA PALACIO as its candidate. Conspiracies against the lives and property of foreigners in Tehuantepec have resulted in the flight of many. Placards were fixed upon the houses of foreigners threatening the inmates with assassination. The United States Consul is among those denounced. Mr. NELSON, our Minister, is investigating the matter.

GENERAL.

Telegrams from the lake ports received at Toronto, Ont., indicate the early opening of navigation. The river and harbor are free of ice. Lakes Erie and Huron are open. The Welland Canal is expected to be open by the 10th of April. The steamers are running regularly on the St. Clair River.

The Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature charged with the bills establishing Commissioners for the government of various departments of Philadelphia, have agreed to report them negatively. This step virtually kills the bills, as it will require a two-thirds vote in the House to bring them up.

Hon. POWELL CLAYTON, Governor of Arkansas, was elected United States Senator from that State, yesterday, by a majority of seventeen on a joint ballot.

ANNA MAGILL died at St. Louis on Saturday night from the effects of an abortion produced by Dr. W. H. JUDSON.

A movement has been begun by the Missouri Legislature to induce those who desire to emigrate from Alsace to settle in that State.

The San Domingo Commissioners had a ball on board the *Tennessee* at Kingston, Jamaica, on Monday night.

A bad state of things is reported at Manitoba. The volunteers are said to be in open revolt, and joining with the Schulz party, threaten to carry everything their own way at the elections. Outrages upon peaceable citizens constantly occur, and the population is kept in dread of the lawless soldiery.

The Filkins case, in Albany, closed yesterday, and was given to the jury, the Court taking a recess till 6 P. M. to await the verdict. On reassembling the Court was informed the jury had not agreed, and it was adjourned till this morning.

The New-Hampshire State election occurred yesterday. There were large Democratic gains, and the latest report indicates the election of WESTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a small majority. BELL, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Second District.

A boat, in which were four Frenchmen, was swept over Salmon Falls, near Russel, Mass., on Monday night. All of the men were drowned.

The Elections in New-Hampshire.

The election of a Democratic Governor in New-Hampshire may turn out to be one of the most salutary events for the Republican Party, which has happened in some years. It points out the road on which we are traveling. It may, in the first place, open the eyes of quarreling Republicans to the mischief they are really doing. In the next place, it may serve to warn Republicans everywhere that the apathy into which they are now sinking has a tendency to prove fatal to the principles for which they have been contending for so many years. A reverse of this kind is a wholesome lesson, and if it arouses Republican leaders to the necessity of coming out and *doing something*, instead of growling at each other from their tents, we may have cause to be thankful hereafter that the tonic was administered in time to do good.

We shall leave the Democrats to exaggerate the success of their victory. While they are screaming themselves hoarse, and proclaiming the certain downfall of the Republicans in 1872, sober people will remember that contests in New Hampshire are always close, except in Presidential years, when from seven to nine thousand majority may pretty confidently be looked for. The Democratic candidate for Governor this year was a very popular man, and was twice elected Mayor of Manchester, although that city is Republican. It is evident that a large majority of the "Labor Reform" Party voted for him. A question as to the propriety of renominating Gen. STEVENS to Congress, for the Second District, divided his former friends, and may have lost us a member of Congress. The Democrats, as we say, may be trusted to make the most of these gains, and we have no desire to underrate their importance. We would rather see their true significance carefully pondered by Republicans who still retain public spirit enough to keep them from sacrificing the country for the sake of indulging in personal resentments. Years of power have made some Republicans half-hearted, and brought others into that curious state, very common in the history of political parties, when they desire "anything for a change." If all the dangers connected with the struggle in the South were safely past, we might regard this phase of opinion with less anxiety. But the dangers are not past. After all that the Republicans have sacrificed for their principles, it is now quite possible to throw everything away by sheer indifference and folly. The Democrats have administered an anodyne to Republicans by assuring them that they "accept the results of the war," and are very anxious to "bury dead issues." We shall soon see how treacherous were these professions whenever the Democrats get into power again. When we have taken the viper and warmed him thoroughly he will not forget to sting.

Without entertaining needless alarm about Republican prospects, we may express the hope that Republicans will now consider their position in a practical and business-like manner. If they wish generally to throw the country into the hands of the Democrats, no one questions their power to do it. We only hope that they will take the trouble to realize beforehand the results they will bring about. There is no obscurity upon this point in the minds of the Democrats. They know very well that their restoration to power means simply this—fighting the war over again. Are Republicans prepared to undergo that trial? There certainly is no excuse for their being deceived as to the intentions of their opponents. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* recently published the following "plain talk" in its correspondence:

> "There is little doubt that the Democratic Party will come into power at the next Presidential election. After that, how easy it will be to call a convention of the States. And how easy it will be for such a Constitutional Convention to undo every 'result of the war' that touches the future sovereignty of the States? Such a convention can easily get rid of the present status of the Senate, and the Supreme Court as now organized, if it pleases. It can do all that is needed to wipe out the usurpations of the party now in power. Nothing is irreversible which the mongrels have done to our Federal system, unless the South gives up. The dead cannot be brought back, but all the sovereignty which has been stolen from the States can be regained or will be, if the South is not whipped in its manhood."

In the same spirit the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* boasts that "dead issues" are destined to be revived again before long. It goes on:

> "May not we say truthfully that treason to right has expended its fury—that despotism and profligacy in rulers have gone the length of their tether, and that neither foreign levy nor domestic broil can worst our political or social condition? Why, then, we ask, should we surrender our last hope and basely abandon the right to speak out our convictions, unseduced by bribes and unawed by power? Why should not the assassins of liberty and the plunderers of States be pointed at with the 'slow unmoving finger of scorn?'"

The Boston *Post* exhorted the Democrats of New-Hampshire to "seize the old flag that has been trampled by corrupt mercenaries, and resolve to plant it on the outworks of a restored and renovated Union." These are the sentiments to which many Republicans seem anxious to impart life and vigor. They would sacrifice the country in order to gratify the spite which they have conceived toward Gen. GRANT, or to take revenge for what they absurdly call the "outrage" upon Mr. SUMNER. They would probably be among the first to recoil in alarm from the consequences of their work. But, unluckily, repentance for mischief of this kind always comes too late. It is not too much to say that, judging from present appearances, there would be no security whatever for the continuance of peace and order in the country six months after the Democrats elected a President. Will the "Sumnerites" and all the other "ites" turn aside from their petty differences and consider the facts before them? What is the good of these everlasting bickerings? It is idle to say that Gen. GRANT is responsible for the latest feud in the Republican Party. He is, at the most, no more responsible for it than Mr. SUMNER, who, when once he has taken a prejudice or dislike, never forgets or forgives. He allows nothing to turn him aside from the gratification of his resentments. That very quality, the existence of which will not be denied by his warmest friends, has sometimes been the means of advancing a good cause—but in the present instance the Democrats are likely to get all the benefit of it. The Republican leaders, in short, seem incapable of rising above the level of personal antipathies and grievances, and hence the whole country is to be menaced with the greatest disaster that can possibly befall it, in the present state of affairs—the restoration of the Democrats to power.

The people will, we trust, interfere to prevent this calamity. Leave any great party exclusively to political "leaders," and it would soon resolve itself into chaos. The people set some store by the work which the Republicans have done in the past, and it is time that they enabled it to do good work in the future. While they suffer themselves to be embarrassed by personal jangles and Senatorial eccentricities, they are really playing into the hands of the men who strove to break the country into fragments between 1861 and 1865.

The New Tax Bill.

We have already considered the mode by which all principle and precedent are to be disregarded in the raising of taxes under the new bill introduced by Mr. TWEED, and hurried through the Committee of the Whole in the Senate last night by a strict party vote. Let us now look at the methods of expenditure and the men who are to disburse the money. This is important, in view of the fact that the amount to be annually raised and spent is not less than *twenty million dollars!* What says the third section of the bill?

> "SECTION 3. Within twenty days after the 1st day of June, 1871, the following persons, namely, the Mayor of the City of New-York, the Controller of the City of New-York, the Commissioner of Public Works, the President of the Department of Public Parks, shall meet as a Board of Apportionment, &c., &c."

These officials are as follows:

1. A. OAKEY HALL, first elected Mayor by a trick, and re-elected by the Ring, although running thirty thousand votes behind his ticket.

2. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, holding office by the duplex title of appointment by Mayor HALL and a surreptitious clause in the Tax Levy, which latter relieved him of the ordeal of a popular vote.

3. WILLIAM M. TWEED, appointed under the so-called new charter, bought through the Legislature by himself, last Winter. His character has been very well described by the *World*.

4. PETER B. SWEENY, who is also indebted to the new charter, and not to a fair election, for his position. He foisted himself into the office he holds, despite pledges innumerable that the Park Commission, of honorable memory, should not be disturbed.

These four men are to first provide for the interest and principal of the public debt, "payable from taxation," and for the City's proportion of State tax, and then they are to "*apportion the remainder thereof among, and set apart to, the various departments* AND PURPOSES *of the City and County Government by the concurring votes of the majority of the members of said Board.*"

Now what language could confer upon three men more unchecked power than this? What limit does it place to the expenditures and appropriations they may see fit to make? Suppose a deficiency in the City finances now exists; here it can be supplied. Suppose any City official is a defaulter; here his accounts may be squared. Indeed, it has been alleged that this bill was produced under the pressure of such exigencies as these. Suppose these four worthies, or three of them, wish to give a million or so to religious charities; what is to prevent it? Has not it become an established "purpose of the City and County Governments" to give public funds to churches, asylums, Fenians, and other vote-making institutions?

This law, moreover, commits to four men, or, in fact, only three, the absolute power of expending this immense sum of money for any purpose they may choose, and there is *not a word* in all its length and breadth, *which requires them to make to any person or authority whatever a report or statement of what they do with the money.* Recollect who are the men thus exalted above all responsibility. They are the same men who organize and conduct the elections in this City; the same men who oppose Registry laws; the same men who for years have been nursing the infamous Court-house job; who put down the poultice pavement in Fifth-avenue; who are despoiling our parks and popular pleasure grounds; who aid and abet, and participate in, the execrable Erie frauds; who originated the Broadway widening swindle; who have plundered the City of millions, and have done their best to debauch public morals by way of deadening public sentiment as to their crimes.

Among the first principles of popular or constitutional government is the duty of the body representing the people to levy the taxes, and define the purposes to which they shall be applied. If we look at the practice of our own Government on this subject, we shall find that no principle has been more jealously guarded. So important was it deemed that it was made the express subject of constitutional enactment. And the Constitution of our own State also most sedulously guards the power to apportion and use the moneys raised by taxation.

The principle running through all such provisions is that the representatives of the people in Congress, Legislature or Common Council assembled, shall, before the official has a right to touch or draw a dollar from the Treasury, consider to what purposes within the scope of their respective powers it shall be appropriated; and that purpose shall be distinctly and clearly defined and *fixed by law*, so that any officer who touches or diverts it from its destined end or object shall be punishable by law for so doing. Very different from these proper provisions are those of the law which the Ring proposes to fasten upon us. There is an entire absence of all safeguards throughout the letter and spirit of the Tax bill with which we are now threatened.

It would be satisfactory to know why, if this bill is such a blessing to the public, the powers are given only to the heads of three out of the ten departments. Why not include the Presidents of the Fire and Police Commissioners, of the Boards of Education and Health, of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, of the Dock Commissioners, and the Corporation Counsel? Why pick out President SWEENY, of the Park Commission, and President TWEED, of the Board of Works, and Controller CONNOLLY, of the Finance Department, to help Mayor HALL in the honest administration of this great trust. The explanation is simple enough. These various departments are not independent; they are owned and managed by TWEED and SWEENY as truly as are the two Boards of which they are the more conspicuous heads. The officials of the ignored departments know that this bill is to be passed, and that it will be useless to resist it. The Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, already the veriest slaves of the Ring, have no prerogatives to assert. They meet only when notified to do so by the Ring, and do only what their masters dictate. To be sure they feel restive, but they dare not show it, for, under this new law, they may be ruled out from appropriations, and lose their $7,500 salaries, if they fail to do whatever is required of them.

But to return to the bill. As if the right to appropriate the twenty million dollars to the "purposes of the City and County Governments" was not sufficient, the third section contains these remarkable words: "And said Board shall have the power in each of said years to limit and transfer appropriations which are found to be in excess of the amount required, or deemed to be necessary, to such other purpose as they shall find to require the same."

How easy, under this, will it be to apportion moneys to any apparently proper object, or "other purpose requiring the same," and to discover, about election time, an excess somewhere or other, which can be transferred to lubricate the bearings of the Tammany machine. Again, the fourth section of the bill provides that if a majority of the four persons named in section 3, to wit: HALL, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and TWEED, concur with "the authority now required by law," then a debt may be contracted to an extent only limited by the discretion or forbearance of these authorities. In other words, the "authority now required by law" being, in most cases, Controller CONNOLLY, if CONNOLLY concurs with CONNOLLY, and SWEENY and TWEED, then bonds and stocks of the City can be issued, and no account rendered of the proceeds. And yet it is of such a monstrous bill as this that Mr. PETER COOPER, in his recommendatory letter, says: "Its immediate practical effect will be an annual saving of millions to our tax-payers, the diminution of our taxes, and a check to the permanent increase of our debt."

Section 5 forbids the incurring of liabilities by any department in excess of the amount appropriated. Of this section Mr. COOPER'S letter says: "It is unnecessary to point out the value of such a provision as this." Here we must disagree with Mr. COOPER. We think it *very* necessary to point out its "value." Language much stronger has been used in other laws. Take the Tax Levy of 1868, in which we find this section: "The said several sums shall be applied only to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, except as herein otherwise provided, and neither said corporation, nor any board, department, officer or agent thereof, shall incur any liability or make any contract or contracts, or permit, or vote for, or authorize, audit or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure for any of the objects or purposes specified." Now, it is notorious that this restriction had no sort of effect, and proved no restraint whatever. It is therefore necessary, Mr. COOPER, to point out the "value" of the comparatively weak provision referred to. It is of just about the same value against the raids of the Ring, as is the fencing of a cornfield to keep out the crows.

But we cannot further pursue this subject now. The proposed law is, as we think we have shown, intended only to defraud the public. And yet it is of this law—a law of license, a law to perpetuate the crimes and abuses of our disgraceful City Government, —that Mr. PETER COOPER, concluding his letter, says:

> "It is difficult to believe that any unprejudiced person can, after a fair consideration of this bill, fail to see that it promises a most desirable reform, and that its enactment will promote the growth of that confidence in the financial administration of the City which is essential to maintain our municipal credit, and to attract and retain capital and commerce upon this island. The Association calls upon every citizen to examine the measure for himself, and to give it such support as will insure its becoming a law."

Chivalry and Trade.

Some time since we recorded how a chivalric Mississippian encouraged the mechanical arts by shooting his shoe-maker because a new pair of boots failed to please him. Apparently this exacting gentleman has changed his name, and directed his fastidiousness to the improvement of our own tradesmen. He now calls himself BROOME—THOMAS H. BROOME. He is proud to say that, like *Solon Shingle*, he "fit inter" the rebellion, but even the opportunities of that conflict did not altogether quench his thirst for blood. If, like many of his kind, he fought and ran away, it was only that he might live to fight another day. For him the war still continues, and he is prepared at a moment's notice to sweep any number of Yankees out of existence.

In this gentle temper Mr. BROOME, on Saturday afternoon, stepped into a Broadway hat-store, and haughtily desired the Northern menial in attendance to provide him with a hat. The menial meekly complied, and showed him several hats; but Mr. BROOME is as difficult to please in his head gear as in his boots, and all were rejected with bitter scorn. In this ill-success he promptly discovered a deep-laid scheme to defraud him, and, with the candor characteristic of his noble nature, he expressed that conviction in forcible language. When the slave in attendance ventured tremblingly to praise his wares, Mr. BROOME'S magnanimous spirit could no longer contain its ire. He told the base minion at once, with various verbal embellishments, that he was a liar; and then, after a brief oration, in which he rapidly sketched his family history and warlike career, and expressed in chaste but graphic terms his contempt for all "dog-gone" Yankees in general, and this one in particular, the intrepid creature stuck his umbrella in the minion's eye. Thus was Southern honor vindicated, and Northern falsehood properly punished.

We grieve to say, however, that a stolid policeman, without any appreciation of truth and honor, dragged Mr. BROOME to a loathsome dungeon, and that an equally inappreciative Magistrate committed him for trial. Evidently our Northern atmosphere is unsuited to Mr. BROOME'S refined and sensitive nature, and we recommend him, when he gets clear of this trouble, to return to the more genial air of his native section, where he may continue to shoot unskillful shoe-makers, and blind contumacious hatters at his own sweet will. Here we have not a great deal of law, but indiscriminate killing and maiming of citizens is permitted only to our privileged classes, the adherents of the Ring.

Pretended Dauphins.

There is a strong fascination for some minds in discovering noble blood languishing in obscurity, and august lineage disguised under a common-place name. The novelists work this vein with great industry; and the art of revealing at the fitting moment that Smith or Brown is the long-lost Montmorency has been brought to high perfection. There is a pleasure in finding that Robinson is in reality the representative of the injured STUARTS, and we all remember the rapture with which Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS was hailed a veritable scion of the BOURBONS. It is not difficult to point out the source of this gratification. It partakes in a measure of the excitement of a lottery. There is no absolute certainty whose turn may come next. Perhaps the very first roll of the wheel may bring merited glory to others. If Smith or Brown is a Prince in disguise, why may not their next-door neighbor turn out to be a lineal descendant of some discrowned King?

The story that LOUIS XVII. did not die has been the parent of all manner of romances. That about our own Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS was good in its way, but it was by no means the choicest of the number. A novel said to be "founded on fact" has lately appeared in Europe, which, if we accept its implications with the gravity due to their interest and probability, quite puts our Bourbon into the background. This new Dauphin, or, rather, King, was a much more ruffling sort of customer than the worthy American missionary. He escaped from the Temple, of course, by the substitution of a boy who looked very much like him. Making for the coast, he reached it in safety, and got on board an English smuggler. Well crammed with laces and brandy, this friendly craft put out to sea, and was soon in sight of the white cliffs of Kent. The gallant NELSON happened, however, to be cruising along in the neighborhood of the Isle of Thanet, and he straightway overhauled the smuggler, and soon had the son of St. Louis safe on his quarter-deck. In accordance with a well-known custom of the British Navy, the youthful prisoner was immediately made a midshipman, and in that capacity proceeded with the Admiral to Naples. Here, NELSON left him in charge of a signal station, and sailed up the Mediterranean to bring about that famous day when "huge *L'Orient* blew up at once in the thickest of the fight," and the designs of BONAPARTE in the East were forever frustrated. While this was going on, the royal sailor amused himself by falling in love with IDA CARRACCIOLI, niece to the unlucky Prince of that name, who persuaded him in the most natural manner imaginable to abandon all pretensions to the Crown of France. Consequently, without issuing any manifesto, or even an appeal for a *plebiscite*, he started for London, in charge of dispatches for Mr. PITT. Shipwrecked on the French coast, he fell into the hands of NAPOLEON. That great man at once recognized his prize, and as was his invariable habit with people who were likely to be future stumbling blocks, permitted young LOUIS to go about his business. This, he being a Frenchman and a Bourbon, clearly was war. So he went to the Polytechnic, came thence with a commission, fought in the campaign of Wagram, was at the passage of the Beresina, and did almost as many wonderful things as *Claude Melnotte* when that ingenious person became the "hero of Lodi." So remarkable, indeed, was his military skill, that it is almost surprising not to find our adventurer identified at last with Gen. VON MOLTKE, since only in achievements as splendid as that great soldier's, could the promise of young LOUIS find adequate fulfillment, while the climax of hurling the usurper from the ancestral throne would have been equally dramatic and appropriate.

In the absence of so fitting and reasonable a crowning point in his career, we fear this new Dauphin will be considered as spurious as his numerous predecessors. It is not agreeable to disturb pleasing illusions, but we suspect this regal Crichton was no "true Prince" after all. We apprehend that Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS came at least as near to that proud distinction as this fresh and more showy candidate, and that the real LOUIS XVII., if, indeed, he was delivered out of the hands of his enemies, must be sought for elsewhere than on the quarter-deck of Lord NELSON, or at the feet of the niece of Prince CARRACCIOLI. Possibly he may be found in much more humble company; and the wishes of the fierce Republicans who sought to degrade the hated "CAPET" may have been carried out by congenial fortune after he was out of their clutch.

Another Brutal Murder.

A frightful murder was committed on Sunday week at Virginia, Nevada. One man walked up to another, standing in a drinking-shop, and, without the least warning or explanation, blew his brains out. The assassin merely asked his victim, the instant before discharging his pistol, "where he would have it?" and then, without waiting for a reply, pulled the trigger. Thus, a man described as perfectly inoffensive, and a good citizen, was launched, without an instant of preparation, into eternity. The local papers say that the murderer had been "in the habit of using his pistol rather freely during the past two or three months," and that during most of the time he had been under the influence of drink.

And yet with these facts in a small community universally known, the murderer was suffered to go at large without the least effort being made to restrain him or protect others. Of course he was no more fit to enjoy such license than a wild beast; but it unfortunately happens—not in frontier settlements alone, but in the metropolis as well—that in these cases the stable door is shut after the steed has escaped. There are dozens of desperadoes who wander about New-York at night, going from bar-room to bar-room, and inflaming their brains with alcohol, who habitually carry deadly weapons, and are known to do so. Yet we hear of not the least attempt at restraint, or at the enforcement of the law against their practice, until some bloody deed, like this in Nevada, is committed, to thrill every one with horror, and to suggest the obvious reflection of how much better prevention is than cure. The truth is that some measure should be devised to arrest the habit of carrying hidden weapons, more stringent and effectual than any that exist. Murder just now is literally stalking up and down the land, and hardly a day passes but we are called on to record some awful tragedy. In many instances, like this in Virginia, there is no real provocation whatever. Some miscreant gets wild with liquor and attacks the first man he sees whose look or manner happens to displease him. It is little discredit, perhaps, to the people of Virginia, that in this shocking case they wanted to lynch the miserable assassin; but it would do them much more honor were they to pass a severe ordinance against carrying concealed arms, and then proceed rigorously to enforce it.

Protection Wanted for Property-Owners.

We hope the Legislature will not adjourn without passing a general act giving to owners of property the right of appeal in all street-opening cases, and also the right to move to vacate any order confirming reports in such cases, when the parties interested shall, after confirmation, discover any good reason for so doing. The Legislature passed in hot haste an act giving the Mayor the right to move to vacate the confirming order in the Broadway widening. Why this act was passed, no one knows with certainty. Rumor has assigned various reasons. The true reasons may or may not be unvailed when the motion to vacate is made by the Corporation Counsel. But if this order should be vacated, and new proceedings taken, and a report be made more objectionable than the last one, there is no present provision for an appeal from such report. The Legislature in their haste forgot to give this right.

Gov. HOFFMAN is opposed to special legislation. He professes to veto laws special in character whenever general laws should be passed. He is right in this. Perhaps he had good reason for making this law an exception to so sound a rule. But surely if the urgency in this matter was such that a special act was necessary, what is to be done if just such a case should arise again when the Legislature is not in session? To meet the danger a general law is required. Cases may arise, and it is said they do arise often, when substantial rights are lost, and great wrong done in these street openings; and for the sufferers (who are not always, as is alleged to be the case here, the City Corporation,) there is now no appeal nor redress. This Broadway act, if it shall be held to be constitutional, will be a valuable precedent; and if the present Legislature will not, the next probably will adopt, in a general form, for the benefit of all, what this act does for the few; so that good may come out of evil, and "*the Directory*" may unintentionally become public benefactors by establishing this precedent.

MINOR TOPICS.

What will be the next move to create a bitter prejudice throughout the country against the Joint Commission now sitting at Washington? The first step was to endeavor to show that the Commission ought not to be allowed to proceed in its deliberations until Canada was annexed. This policy was avowedly suggested by a "distinguished individual" at Washington. The next move was to assert that Mr. SUMNER had been removed "by order" of the British Minister, a story which was too childish for anybody to believe who was not utterly blinded by hatred of the Administration. Both these attempts to create a fresh misunderstanding are said to have originated in one quarter—although the *Herald* was made the spokesman for the one, and the *Evening Post* for the other. The *World* joins with many journals in condemning this underhanded and disgraceful method of trying to embroil two great countries in war. This is enough to put even the *Post* to shame. If it is going to compete with a shameless and venal sheet in inventing slanders about Gen. GRANT, his wife, children, and all his kinsfolk—work which is only fit for social outcasts—its readers will discover fresh cause for regretting that a respectable reputation should be wantonly sacrificed. We cannot believe, however, that the *Post* is really bent upon this suicidal course.

Yesterday's debate in the House on the Political Disabilities bill proved that the movement for the unconditional removal of all political disabilities at the South is at the present moment premature. Mr. BECK, the introducer of the bill, admitted as much, and wisely resolved to accept such limitations as should give the amended measure a reasonable chance of the success it failed to obtain. For this state of feeling the South has itself mainly to blame. No dispassionate observer of late events in South Carolina and elsewhere can fail to conclude that if the disturbed sections of the South were as sincerely anxious to sustain law and order, as the rest of the Union is to see them once more in peaceful exercise of all their rights, there would be no necessity for Federal interference, and no legitimate apprehensions for the future on the part of loyal citizens. The continuance of Kuklux outrages pre-supposes a certain connivance on the part of the well-disposed among the population, and until they are aroused from this, they need hardly be surprised to find the policy of universal amnesty fail of general acceptance.

Mr. COX, of New-York, seems determined to pave the way for a sweeping measure of revenue reform. The main feature of his general resolutions, offered to the House yesterday, was that $250,000,000 should form the maximum of an annual taxation of all kinds, of which $125,000,000 is to be applied to the payment of interest on the debt, and $25,000,000 to its redemption. It is exceedingly questionable whether this sweeping proposal, even had it secured general assent, would have attained the purpose aimed at by its author. From the natural expansiveness of our resources, there would have been an annually-recurring fight over the disposition of a large surplus, to the perpetual disturbance of Customs duties, and the consequent uncertainty of every department of trade. What the tariff most urgently needs is readjustment on some broad and intelligible principle which will stand the test of a few years of trial. Taxation can be made as productive as it is today, and yet bear far less oppressively upon labor and the development of industry. A hard and fast line of revenue is a political anomaly, and would prove in practice an obstruction to a satisfactory adjustment of the question it is designed to solve.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee assigns several highly-valid reasons in support of the authority of the body, over which he presides, to order the reorganization of the party in New-York. The objection as to any precedent for the present action being wanting is disposed of in the unquestionable statement that no parallel case exists in the annals of the party. General Committees have heretofore exercised an unquestioned right to provide for the reorganization of Assembly District and Ward Associations. The point is therefore urged that as the State Committee bears precisely the same official relation to the City General Committee as the latter bears to the district organizations, its jurisdiction must be of corresponding extent and authority. Every true Republican will unite in the wish expressed by Mr. CORNELL, that the labors assigned to Mr. GREELEY and Mr. ORTON will end in producing "a harmonious and united party organization."

Why is it so easy in this City to swindle foolish people out of their money by pretending to have influence with Magistrates and Judges? The poor woman who gave $30 yesterday to a self-styled detective with a view to the exercise of some occult powers on her behalf, is only one of a constantly-recurring series of similar dupes. If there were not a widely-spread conviction in the public mind that our Judiciary is corrupt, such pretenses could hardly obtain the success they do. We must evidently have a good many Judge Bedfords and Recorder Hacketts before the people can be induced to believe in the purity of the local Bench.

The New-York Democracy seem to have become utterly regardless of how many public scandals they are directly affiliated with. There seemed not long ago a slender prospect that the respectable elements of the party would have influence enough to cause the Erie Ring at least to be tacitly disowned. How extremely weak the better ingredients of the party are, may be conjectured from the fact that FISK, GOULD & Co. have been as formally indorsed during this session of the Legislature as it is possible for them to be. Every obstacle that technical ingenuity or party dictation can devise has been thrown in the way of reaching even a discussion of the repeal of the Directors' act. It is some consolation, at least, to find that there can be no further evasion of responsibility for Erie frauds by apologists for the Governor and his adherents.

There is much matter for reflection in the menace of the Prussian official journal, that unless France protects peaceful Germans returning to their avocations and residences in that country, reprisal must be made by the Germans. Considering the number of Germans who were domiciled in Paris alone, the prevention of their return could not fail to occasion serious loss and hardship. The subject is likely to prove a fruitful source of complications between the two Governments.

The Blow at Popular Rights—Suggestions for Republicans in the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hear that Mr. TWEED intends to "rush through" the Senate without delay the bill to formally turn over to himself, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY the City of New-York, which, with a nearer approach to truth than is usual, is entitled "An Act to make provision for the local government of the City of New-York." You have already called attention to some of its features, but the more the public examine it the more they will be convinced that it is a cunningly-devised swindle. I trust some Republican will be found in the Senate who, by a few amendments will, if he cannot improve, at least unmask the scheme. Thus, the first section limits the rate of taxation to "two per cent. upon the valuation *now fixed* for the year 1871." This is a subterfuge. The valuation for 1871 is not and cannot be fixed till after April 30, when NATHANIEL SANDS and his friends are to fix it. I hope some one will offer an amendment taking the valuation of 1870 as the basis, or measuring the amount of taxation by that valuation. Otherwise, after the bill is passed, we shall surely find the valuation of 1871 grossly increased. Then let some one see to it that the second section is so amended that in neither of the years 1871 or 1872 shall the limit of taxation exceed two per cent. By a literal reading of the section it may do so in one of the two years, provided it does not do so in both. The substitution of the word "either" for each in the last line will settle that.

The third section gives to TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY the power, after providing for the City debt and interest and State tax, to apportion the balance of the taxes in such manner as they choose. Here is an admirable chance for them to support all the sectarian schools in the City. They may, apparently, divert the moneys raised for the public schools entirely to sectarian purposes. I am aware that this is not necessarily so, though they will certainly have the power to support sectarian schools. Let it be provided by amendment that no portion of the sum so raised by tax shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school or institution, and one good end will have been accomplished.

The fourth section seems to be intended to avoid entirely the pretended effect of the bill in limiting expenditure. It provides in substance that no bonds of the City shall be issued, except those authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking and Revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes, *except by the concurrence of a majority of the four dictators,* and after ten days' advertisement. Now, I should like to know what this section means, and what bonds are intended to be issued? It is quite comprehensible that by the faulty system by which the City spends its money before it gets it, there is an apparent necessity for raising money by the sale of short bonds in anticipation of the taxes, but the amount of these is limited by the amount of the tax. I understand, too, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have power to authorize the issue of three millions of dollars annually of bonds for the improvement of the docks. But both of these issues of bonds are provided for by existing laws, and while it might be proper to preserve that power, I can see no reason, if this bill is what SANDS and Company say it is, for providing for the issue of these bonds. So far as I can see, while the second section says "You shall not tax more than two per cent," this fourth section says, "You may issue as many promises to pay as you choose provided they do not fall due in the next two years." If this section don't mean this, what does it mean? And if it means this, what do NATHANIEL SANDS and his dupes mean by saying of this bill that it "would effect a limitation of taxation, an economy in expenditure, and would check an increase of the City and county debt?"

There is a very easy way of deciding what this sentence does mean. Let some one propose as an amendment a clause that it shall not be construed to authorize the issue of any revenue bonds in excess of the amount of taxes, and that they shall all be payable within the years 1871 and 1872, that it shall not be construed to give the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund power to authorize the issue of any bonds except those now authorized for such purposes, and that the aggregate of bonds so issued in any year, except for dock purposes, shall not exceed the amount of taxes, and that all bonds other than dock bonds shall be redeemable in 1871 or 1872. We shall then find out what this means. If it does not mean an indefinite increase of the City debt, Mr. TWEED will be glad to accept such an amendment. If he does not accept it, the fraudulent nature of his scheme will stand confessed. It may perhaps be proper to authorize the continued issue of bonds in anticipation of the moneys to be realized for assessments for street openings and improvements, but they should be strictly limited in amount to the sum which will be reimbursed from such assessment.

The fifth section seems to forbid the incurring of any liability in excess of the appropriation, though the third gives power to transfer appropriations indefinitely. If there is any desire to make this clause efficient, I ask Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS to see that there is added to it the provision that he used to pride himself upon in the days when he was in favor of honest Tax Levies, to the effect that any one incurring or consenting to a liability in excess of the appropriation, should be criminally liable.

Mr. SANDS used also to be outspoken in favor of publicity. Can't he get his following of respectable names to insist that no appropriation or apportionment made by the dictators shall be of any force and effect till thirty days after they shall have published it in detail, and until the detailed financial statement of the last three years has also been published?

If TWEED and Company have suddenly become enamored of good government, they will thank you for putting forward these suggestions, and it will be only necessary to nod to Mr. SANDS, and he will send round again the collectors of the Citizens' Association to get the stock names to a new petition. If any of the signers hesitate, a suggestion that *Tax Commissioner* SANDS wishes it will wipe away all scruples.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner Attempts to Let Off a Gun at Annexation.

Removal of Disabilities—The Bill Fails in the House—Revenue Reform Movement—Repeal of Duties—Suppression of Outrages in the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. SUMNER brought a paper gun to the Senate today which he tried to fire off against the annexation of San Domingo. The attempt was not wholly fortunate. When petitions and memorials were in order, during the morning hour, availing himself of the usual courtesy of the Senate which allows Senators, in presenting such papers, to explain their character and contents, he stated that he had a petition signed by certain persons whom he named citizens of Dominica, and commenced reading a statement so nearly in accord with sentiments heretofore expressed by himself that his own hand might have penned it. When the character of the petition was fully disclosed, Mr. SHERMAN raised the point of order that the Senate could not receive petitions from foreigners. The Vice-President decided the point taken in accordance with the usage of the Senate. Mr. THURMAN tried to help Mr. SUMNER out by suggesting that he read the petition as part of his remarks. Mr. SHERMAN remained firm against this, and said he had morning business which could not be interrupted against his will, but that after the morning hour if SUMNER wanted to make a speech on San Domingo he had no objection. Mr. SUMNER tried with much persistency to get a chance to read it through, and failing in that he relieved his mind in some degree by calling BAEZ a usurper, who, assisted by American guns, was engaged in the work of selling his country. The usage of the Senate in refusing to receive petitions from foreigners is well-established, and has been enforced by Mr. SUMNER himself in numerous instances, the latest being in the case of a Prussian, HENRY MAHLER, a year ago last January. Nevertheless he urged this upon the Senate in pursuance, as he claimed, of a high duty, because these petitioners had been driven from their country by the usurper BAEZ.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The House showed today that notwithstanding the increased vote of the Democracy, the feeling is not so strong for even a partial measure of amnesty as it was last January. Mr. BECK's bill came up again today as the regular order and elicited considerable further discussion, in which the feeling among Republicans, engendered by the outrages at the South was plainly manifested. Among the noticeable incidents of the discussion was a spirited speech by ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, in opposition to the bill. It was a vivid illustration of political retribution to see that man, black as the ace of spades, stand up in his own place in the House of Representatives, representing the ex-chivalrous State of South Carolina, and with well-poised manner and easy delivery demand the equal and just protection of the laws for all the citizens of his State. Judge POLAND's amendment, exempting members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who resigned and went into the rebellion, and members of State Conventions who voted for the ordinance of secession, was accepted by Mr. BECK and agreed to by the House, but on the final vote the bill was nevertheless defeated, it requiring a two-thirds vote, while it stood yeas 120, nays 82.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

If Congress remains here a week longer there will be a strong effort made in the House to have the Committees announced.

REVENUE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Since the demonstrations against the tariff have begun, the desire to organize for a movement for a general readjustment has grown rapidly. Mr. COX expressed the character of this feeling today by proposing a series of resolutions declaring, first, that the revenue should not exceed two hundred and fifty millions annually, including one hundred and twenty-five millions for interest and twenty-five millions for the extinguishment of the public debt. Second—that in case the session adjourns without the appointment of the Ways and Means Committee, a special committee of seven shall be appointed to consider and report upon the reform of the revenue, so as to be ready at the next session to report such bill or bills as will embody a revenue tariff. Third—That in case the said Committee of Ways and Means be appointed then it shall perform the duties required by this resolution. It is argued by many that the Committee should be appointed now so as to devote some months of the recess to the work of gathering statistics and information bearing upon the tariff. It is generally conceded that it would be better to set the Ways and Means at work than to have such wholesale work as was had in the House yesterday.

QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution to adjourn on Wednesday was laid on the table in the Senate today by 32 to 13. The only Republican voting with the minority was Mr. TRUMBULL.

THE BILL FOR REPEAL OF DUTIES IN THE SENATE.

The House bills passed yesterday repealing the duties on coal and salt, came into the Senate today. The bill to make coal free was first read. Mr. TRUMBULL hoped it would not be referred to a committee, but that it would be concurred in at once. Mr. HAMILTON objected to its being read more than once, today, unless there was unanimous consent to its being referred to the Finance Committee, which action he desired. Mr. TRUMBULL objected to reference, and both the bills lie on the table. A second reading will be ordered to-morrow, and the next session after that the effort to pass the Coal bill at least will be made.

PROTECTION OF PIONEERS.

Mr. PRATT today offered in the Senate a bill for the protection of settlers on the public land, and read a written speech of nearly two hours in support of it. Mr. POMEROY and Mr. STEWART both evinced great opposition to it, and gave notice of intentions to speak on the subject.

TAMMANY TRICKS NOT WANTED.

The Board of Aldermen of this city proved last night too much for the Frear water-meter job imported from New-York, and rejected it. Thus far the Washington Government is still free from the taint of Tammany Hall corruption, whatever its own sins may be.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Arlington yesterday and today are Hon. F. R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; C. S. Stevenson, J. L. Spofford and H. R. Winthrop, of New-York; J. H. Ramsey and M. H. Read, of Albany.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

In the United States and Mexican Commission, in the case of CHARLES J. JARSEN *vs.* Mexico, the Commissioners recently decided the broad principle that no reclamation lies against the Republic of Mexico for wrongs inflicted by the Maximilian interventionists. This principle was registered yesterday. The cases of W. B. KNOX, No. 889, and BAXTER and MERRILL, No. 116, like the above case of JARSEN were rejected.

SUPPRESSION OF SOUTHERN DISORDERS.

The Joint Caucus Committees of the Republicans finally agreed today to a measure of legislation, intended to meet the wants of the people of the Southern States, for the suppression of disorders. This bill was submitted to the House Republican caucus to-night, and after a long debate, in which much diversity of opinion was expressed, it was finally agreed by a majority to support the measure as a whole, though several members expressed their intention of proposing material amendments. The bill as proposed combines to a great degree the several bills of Gen. BUTLER, Mr. SHELLABARGER and Judge MERCUR, the latter providing for the trial by jury under United States laws of all offenders of the class named, the jurors to be required to take the testoath of 1862. It is very safe to assume that no such measure as this is likely to be enacted into a law, and the probability is very strong that Congress will, after all, adjourn without maturing any measure of the kind.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY CASES.

Associate-Justice BRADLEY, as Judge for the Circuit Court for Louisiana, has been hearing for eight days, what are known as the Louisiana lottery cases. The arguments were made before him at the Supreme Court-room. Action is brought by HENRY COULTON and BEN WOOD against CHARLES HOWARD, of New-York, and others, asking that these lotteries be wound up, and go out of existence. The profits realized from them exceed an average of $50,000 a month. The array of counsel is very large: Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey; George Shea, Esq., and Judge Emott, of New-York, counsel for the plaintiffs; and Ex-United States Judge Campbell, of New-Orleans; Ex-Judge John K. Porter, of New-York; Courtlandt Parker and J. W. Scudder, of New-Jersey; Philip Phillips, of Washington; Pinckney White, of Maryland; Mr. Billings, of New-Orleans, and Wm. D. Henning, of New-York, counsel for the defense. Campbell made the leading argument, consuming eight hours, and Shea replied in an argument of four hours.

A NEW REVENUE STAMP.

For the accommodation of manufacturers of proprietary articles subject to internal revenue stamp duty, and where the retail price of such article is $1 50, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the preparation of a new stamp of the denomination of six cents. Heretofore, for the payment of this tax, manufacturers have been obliged to affix two three-cent stamps.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Walter N. Smith, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States; William McMichael, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Sherman Conant, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida; D. S. Wade, Chief-Justice of Montana Territory; William H. Cheesebrough, of New-York, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation in London; Stillman A. Fish, Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, Mo.; George Bradley, Indian Agent for Michigan; Edward Ells, Indian Agent for Washington Territory; Culver Barcalow, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-Jersey; James Loadley, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of California; William Charbinson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; H. Ray Myers, Appraiser of Merchandise at Mobile; Andrew C. Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Minnesota; D. Davidson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee; Retired Lieut.-Commander Boyd to be Commander on the active list.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the following nominations:

To be Postmasters—N. P. Chapman, Canastota, N. Y.; John B. Murray, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Charles H. Thompson, Corning, N. Y.; Thomas W. Cheesebro, Fulton, N. Y.; Edward H. Averill, Palmyra, N. Y.; W. T. Crane, Athens, Ga.; Wm. H. Adams, Boone, Iowa; R. H. Lee, Camden, N. J.; John H. Andrews, Indianola, Iowa; James F. Minor, Bridgeton, N. J.; Matilda Fritz, Reading, Penn.; Adeline Creveling, Catasauqua, Penn.; A. A. Vance, Morristown, N. J.; Ellen D. Rheem, Castleton, Penn.; William M. Green, Dayton, Ohio; Albert M. Patterson, Crestline, Ohio; P. Arnholdt, St. Joseph, Mo.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 14.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Senate took up the resolution from the House for a final adjournment to-morrow, the 15th inst.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas 32, nays 13. The negative vote was made up of the Democrats and one Republican Senator—Mr. TRUMBULL.

A DOMINICAN REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented an address to the Senate of the United States of North America, remonstrating against the proposed annexation of San Domingo, signed by Thomas Bobadilla, late President of the Central Junta of the Government of the Dominican Republic, late President of the Supreme Court, late Minister of State and Senator of the said Republic; Pedro Pablo de Bonilla, late Senator and President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Merton Valvede, General of the National Army, late Senator and Member of Congress; Carlos Nonce, late Attorney of the Supreme Court of Justice, late Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs and member of Congress; Enabrio Pereira, Brigadier-General of the National Armies; Jose A. Bonilla, y'Espana, counselor of the Courts of the Republic and ex-attaché to the Department of Justice; Felix Chaloes and Augustin Bellini, Colonels in the army; Manuel Pereira, late official of the Republic, and Jose Teasillanos, merchant of San Domingo, actually residing abroad.

The paper is in the Spanish language and bears date of San Carlos de Aguadilla, Island of Puerto Vico, Jan. 16, 1871. It alleges that President BAEZ, for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, a deed forbidden by the Constitution of the Republic of Dominica, has caused many patriots opposed to the project to be sentenced to death and executed, has put others in chains, imprisoned many more, and imposed a rigorous ostracism upon the majority of the most influential and notable citizens of the country; that for the same object of realizing his intentions, and in order to deceive the Government and people of the United States with an appearance of loyalty, he has forced the Dominicans to assemble for election, and compelled with threats the greatest part of the citizens to vote for annexation, against their convictions and the interests of the country; that the majority of the people are opposed to all foreign domination; that the object of BAEZ in the project is to convert into specie large amounts of bills against the Treasury of the Republic; that the annexation of Dominica would result in grave complications for the Government of the United States and in fatal consequence for the sons of the soil; and that it would be a violation of international law; therefore the memorialists, in the name of themselves and their countrymen, solemnly protest against the treaty of annexation, which has been presented by the Government of President BAEZ to the Cabinet of Washington.

MR. SUMNER OUT OF ORDER.

During the reading of the paper by Mr. SUMNER, Mr. SHERMAN submitted the point that the memorial was not in order as under the established usage and rules of the Senate. Petitions from foreigners were not allowed to be presented to the exclusion of the business of the country.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, thought Mr. SUMNER was entitled to read the paper as a part of any remarks he desired to make.

The Vice-President sustained the point of order, the effect of which was to prevent the further reading of the memorial.

Mr. SUMNER then proceeded to state the substance of the memorial. He said the position of the remonstrants was peculiar. They were exiled by the usurper BAEZ, who was now engaged, with the help of American guns, in the work of selling his country. They protested against this as an outrage and a wrong, because their country was about to be sacrificed. The question now was whether upon the simple principles of justice they were not entitled to be heard here.

After some informal remarks as to the right of Mr. SUMNER to proceed when no question was before the Senate, that Senator was about to continue, when Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, inquired whether, if it was in order for Mr. SUMNER to make a speech at this time against San Domingo, a reply would be in order. If so, he was in favor of letting the gentleman go on.

The Vice-President said if the question of order was raised he should have to decide against the Senator's right to proceed, as he had already decided in the case of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER went on to say that in ruling the memorial out of order the Chair had not acted upon any rule, as there was none on the subject, and that the so-called usage had changed from that of former days.

The Vice-President finally reminded Mr. SUMNER that the point of order against his further proceeding had already been made three times, and unless an appeal from the decision of the Chair was made he could not proceed.

Mr. SUMNER declined to appeal, and resumed his seat.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland—To amend the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on steam vessels by striking out the words "canal-boats." Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina—Appropriating $20,000 to aid in the rebuilding of the Orphans' Asylum in Charleston, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, introduced a bill granting the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands to the Central Tunnel Company.

By Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—To amend the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.

By Mr. CALDWELL, of Kansas—To amend the National Currency act by striking out Leavenworth from the list of cities where national bank circulation may be redeemed.

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—Granting lands in aid of the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company.

By Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri—To provide for the construction of a building for the use of the Customhouse, Post-office, Courts and Internal Revenue Offices in St. Louis, Mo.

By Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois—To enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands.

By Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota—In relation to settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to what States, if any, have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States since the issue of his proclamation on March 3, 1870. Adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution providing for the printing of the usual number of copies of the preliminary Census report; also, a concurrent resolution to print 150,000 additional copies of said report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

DUTY ON COAL.

The House bill to repeal the duty on coal was read the first time.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, objected to its second reading, and it laid over.

REISSUE OF BANK NOTES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the reissue of national bank notes in exchange for mutilated bills.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, expressed the opinion that the national bank notes should not all be printed in the Treasury Department; but that it was the best method of preventing fraud to have one part of the plates printed by one engraver, and another part by another.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill, which was limited in its operation, did not touch the question raised by his colleague.

The bill was passed.

PROTECTION OF SETTLERS.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, called up his bill for the protection of settlers on public lands, and read a lengthy prepared argument in its advocacy, reviewing the public land policy of the Government under the recent judicial decisions, upon the constructions of the swamp land acts, great injury would be visited upon many settlers, thousands of whom, in California, would be dispossessed of their lands. The bill he had introduced was designed to remedy the injustice in this. He proceeded to advocate the measure as essential to the protection of the rights of settlers.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, agreed as to the necessity of protecting the rights of settlers, and defended the judicial discussions referred to as intended to operate only against speculators.

He opposed the bill as giving to squatters an undue advantage in claiming public lands.

KUKLUX LEGISLATION.

The bill was laid aside, and Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution confining the business to legislation upon the Kuklux outrages taken up, pending which, at 3 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, desired to state to the House that at the late session there was prepared by the accomplished Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, a bill regulating the method of presenting the estimates and keeping the accounts of the Treasury Department. If worth passing, the bill should be passed now, so that Congress may hereafter have more intelligently-arranged estimates. The late Committee of Appropriations gave this bill their indorsement. The bill after explanation was passed.

Mr. MORPHIS, of Mississippi, introduced a bill, which was passed, removing the political disabilities of JAMES MOORE, of Mississippi.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which was passed, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish, at the next session of Congress, maps showing the railroads of the United States, the grants of public lands made thereto, &c.

On motion of Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted enabling claimants to withdraw from the files of the House their petition asking compensation for supplies furnished the military authorities, including the loss of vessels, &c., in order that such papers may be presented to the Commissioners for the Adjudication of Claims.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commission appointed to revise the statutes to print their reports. In response to a question, he said that he believed that before the adjournment of this Congress we shall have a complete revision of the laws. He thought all the general laws of the country would be compressed in two volumes, exclusive of treaties.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions extending the time for taking testimony in several contested election cases, including that of C. C. BOWEN against DE LARGE, of South Carolina. They were severally passed.

Mr. MCCRARY said the time would be extended only in cases where it was shown to be necessary and reasonable.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the same Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, extending the time for taking testimony in the case of MAXWELL against HOOPER, the delegate from Utah.

Several other resolutions were adopted extending the time for taking testimony in certain cases.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution reciting that on the 19th of December, 1870, the House adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amounts due from Collectors of Internal Revenue who were not in office on the 30th of June, 1870, and that the Secretary had failed to comply with the request, and again directing him to furnish the desired information.

REVENUE REFORM.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered the following, and demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That economy requires that the annual taxation should not exceed $250,000,000, including $125,000,000 principal of the public debt.

Resolved, That the tariff should be for revenue only, and not for the protection of class interests at the general expense.

Resolved, That in case this session adjourns without the appointment of the Committee of Ways and Means, a special committee of seven be appointed to consider and report upon the reform of our revenue, and such bill or bills, embodying such a revenue tariff on the foregoing principles, as will best carry the same into practical effect; and in case said Committee of Ways and Means be appointed at this session, that then the said Committee shall perform the duties required by this resolution.

Mr. KELLY objected to the resolutions and they were not entertained. They were, however, ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, to remove all political disabilities.

Mr. BECK said, after consultation with the members, he was thoroughly convinced that a bill removing disabilities from all men could not obtain the requisite vote of two-thirds. He was therefore disposed to admit the amendment of Mr. POLAND, making exceptions, believing, as a wiser man than himself had said, "it is a settled rule to make most of an actual situation, and never hesitate to do a proper thing because he could not do all he deserved."

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, said we must have peace and order before amnesty.

Mr. ELLIOTT, (colored,) of South Carolina, said he believed he had been regarded as entertaining liberal views on this question; but at a time like this, when he turned his eyes to the South and saw the loyal men of that section suffering at the hands of the very class of men whom it was now proposed to relieve of their political disabilities, he must now and here enter his solemn protest against this proposition. It was nothing but paying a premium on disloyalty and treason at the expense of loyalty. He was not surprised that the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. BECK, should introduce such a bill. He appreciated the feelings of sympathy which the gentleman entertained for those men in the South who are now prohibited from holding office. They were the gentleman's allies and compatriots. They are disfranchised simply because they rushed into rebellion against the best Government under heaven, with the advice and consent of such as the gentleman from Kentucky. He regretted that the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. FARNSWORTH, on Friday took occasion to compare the condition of the men who were disfranchised with those who are allowed to hold office in the South. He took occasion to draw a comparison between an old man and his former servant who held office, and had made an appeal in favor of the former. But why was this so? Because the old man, with whom the gentleman from Illinois sympathized in his heart, joined the rebellion, while the slave was loyal to the Government. The one despised the flag, while the other loved it. The difference was, the poor old man would only curse the Government and maltreat and murder a loyal man, while the slave was his protector. Instead of the removal of political disabilities doing good, it would be taken as an evidence that this Congress desired to hand over the Government to the tender mercies of disloyal men, who are responsible for the murders and outrages at the South. By their denunciation of Congress and abuse of the President and all connected with the Government, they are the men who commit the deeds. They contribute to these deeds by their social influence and with the money furnished by Tammany Hall to keep up the outrages in order to insure Democratic triumph in the South. He (ELLIOTT) was here in behalf of the loyal men to tell these facts. The number of arms shipped to the South on every steamer was an evidence that the disloyal men at the South are the instruments for carrying out designs of their Northern allies. He represented white men as well as men of his own complexion. His constituency were as loyal as that of any other man on this floor. That constituency appeal to Congress to do justice and protect them by legislation instead of placing them under the heel of those who ruled with an iron hand.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Alabama, said he should vote for the bill, as it was in harmony with the feelings of the party to which he owed his election. In giving his assent to the bill he didn't intend to admit there were no murders or other crimes in the South, and he expressed a hope that before the adjournment of Congress an act would be passed for the protection of life and property in that section without regard to race or color. They had a right to demand the execution of the laws in the South.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said he should vote for the bill. The men whose political disabilities it was proposed to remove had been humbled and degraded for years, and yet murder and arson run riot. The continuance of the disabilities was no remedy for these wrongs. If withholding the removal of disabilities would stop murder and outrage, he should not vote for the bill.

Mr. DE LARGE, colored, of South Carolina, wished to inquire of the gentleman whether, after the passage of this bill, he would use his best efforts to secure by legislation the protection of the loyal men of the South?

Mr. BLAIR replied: If he could he would pass a law to hang every Kuklux, but when a constitutional question was concerned, he had his judgment to consult.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, said in voting for the removal of political disabilities he was carrying out the instructions of the Republican Party and the platform on which he was nominated for Congress, and carrying out not only the feelings of the white men, but of almost every colored man in his district. He would say to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. ELLIOT) that if he would adopt the same platform for his wing of the party, that had been adopted in Virginia, he would find it to be a safe policy. It was too late now to punish men for what they did during the rebellion. If Congress intended to punish these men it should have been done at the close of the war. The true policy is to extend to all the South the rights of citizenship if it should take as large a force as it did to put down the rebellion. He should vote for such a measure as may be necessary for the protection of persons and property in the South. In conclusion, Mr. PLATT said that in his vote he wanted to give tranquillity and peace to the South, and not to keep up strife.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, said if he could have had his own way the secessionists would have been punished to the full extent, but inasmuch as punishment was not inflicted the question was—"What was best to be done for the peace of the country." As statesmen, they must consider what should be done to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country. He thought disabilities and test oaths were only sources of irritation, to keep up the disturbances of which complaint was made. But he knew the sentiment of the people of the North. He knew that they, including his own constituents, had an idea that the leaders of the rebellion ought to be punished, and that the only remedy was to perpetuate the disabilities on them. He moved an amendment because nothing else would satisfy them, that JEFF. DAVIS and other leaders of the rebellion should not be relieved of their disabilities. He did not, however, believe that Congress was doing any good by keeping up disabilities, because those who suffered under them were regarded by a certain class as martyrs.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, remarked that just in proportion as disabilities have been removed, have disorders in the South increased. It was said that the disfranchised persons were not responsible for them, but every citizen who did not raise his voice against those violations of the law was an accomplice before or after the fact. When a murder was committed at Dedham, FISHER AMES said no good man should sleep while the murderer was alive. There would be no difficulty with any Southern man who would change his mind. It was said the men who sought to be relieved were misguided, but a large number of them resided in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, who never went into the rebellion with their States. Their States made no attempt to secede, and they raised their hands against the Government because they hated liberty. This they did from no state of love or devotion to their States, but would destroy everything of which our flag was the symbol.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said that some thought that this bill aided the Democratic Party in some way, but such was not the design. He introduced it because he thought the removal of disabilities would do more to restore harmony than anything else that could be done. He had been on the Committee on Reconstruction for four years, and knew that members had made individual promises which they could not fulfill. The removal of political disabilities would injure no party. Congress had passed separate bills from time to time, relieving one, ten, or twenty; this showed that it was right to be done. Crimination and recrimination was not the mode to restore peace.

Mr. BECK's bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States on persons herein, mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to enemies thereof be and the same are hereby removed.

Mr. Poland moved to amend by adding:

Provided, this act shall not apply to or in any way affect or remove the disabilities of any persons included in either of the following classes; First, members of Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the army or navy of the United States above the age of twenty-one years who left said army or navy and aided the rebellion; third, members of State Conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession, and who voted for the adoption of such ordinances.

The amendment, under the operation of the previous question, was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Barber, Beatty, Beck, Bigby, Brigham, Bird, Blair of Michigan, Blair of Missouri, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Donnan, Dox, Dunnell, Eames, Finkelnburg, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Garrett, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Hay, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Kerr, Ketcham, Killenger, King, Kinsella, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Maynard, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McHenry, McKinney, B. F. Meyers, Mitchell, Morey, Monroe, Moore, Morgan, L. Myers, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Pendleton, Perry, Peters, Platt, Poland, Prindle, Randall, Rice of Illinois, W. Roberts, Rogers, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Sheldon, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Speer of Pennsylvania, Speer of Georgia, Sprague, Stevens, Storm, Stowell, St. John, Sypher, Thomas, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tuthill, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Warren, Wells, Whiteley, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New-York, Wilson of Ohio—123.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Averill, Beggs, Butler of Massachusetts, Creeley, Crossland, Dawes, De Large, Dickey, Duell, Eldridge, Elliott, Farwell, Foster, Getz, Golladay, Handley, Hanks, Harmer, Havens, Hawley, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Hoar, Kelley, Kendall, Lansing, McGrew, McJunkin, Merriam, Merrick, Morphis, Orr, Parker, Perce, Porter, Price, Rainey, Read, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, E. H. Roberts, Robinson, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sloss, Stevenson, Stoughton, Swann, Taffe, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler—57.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as thus amended, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Bigley, Briggs, Bingham, Bird, Blair of Missouri, Braxton, Bright, Brooks of New-York, Buckley, Burchard, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Cox, Cook, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, De Large, Dox, Dubose, Duke, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Forker, Foster, Frye, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Handley, Hawks, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Harris of Virginia, Hay, Hereford, Hill, Holman, Kendall, Kerry, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, McKenny, Merrick, Benj. F. Meyers, Mitchell, Moore, Morey, Morgan, Morphis, Niblack, Perce, Perry, Piatt, Poland, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sheldon, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Smith of Vermont, Speer of Pennsylvania, Spear of Georgia, Stevens, Storm, Sutherland, Swann, Sypher, Terry, Thomas, Tuthill, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Wakeman, Warren, Wells, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of New-York, Wood, Young—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Blair of Michigan, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Coburn, Conger, Colton, Creeley, Dawes, Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eams, Elliott, Foster, Garfield, Harmer, Havens, Hawley, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hoar, Hooper, Kelly, Ketcham, Killenger, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McJunkin, Merriam, Monroe, L. Myers, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Peters, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Taffe, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Walden, Waldren, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio—82.

Two-thirds not having voted for the bill, the Speaker declared it to be rejected.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The House passed the Senate bill, making the Governor of the District of Columbia one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that when the House adjourn today, it be to Friday, and when it adjourns on the latter day, it be to Monday.

This being objected to, the resolution was withdrawn.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

How the Admission of Negro Testimony Was Defeated in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Commercial, March 11.

The voting in the Senate yesterday on the Negro Testimony bill seems to us to indicate that a majority of the Senators favored the measure. The mode of its final defeat indicates very clearly the animus and calibre of our present Legislature. Mr. BURTON moved to amend by providing that the act should take effect when Congress repealed the act of May 31, 1870, commonly known as the Fifteenth Amendment law. It is a source of some little gratification to know that there were found as many as thirteen Senators, who had independence enough to refuse to stultify themselves at the bidding of sectional prejudice. Of course as soon as Mr. BURTON'S amendment was passed, the bill amounted to nothing, and Mr. CARLISLE, a friend of the measure, very appropriately laid its ghost, by moving that the enacting clause be stricken out. The farce is played out now; but the men who laid this measure on the shelf have laid themselves there also. The Democrats who had the manliness and love of justice to give this measure their hearty support, are entitled to the cordial thanks of all right-thinking men.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.

What with its long deprivation of Italian opera, and the commonplace character of much of the concert music of the season, New-York has been little blessed with melody of late. When Mlle. NILSSON and Miss KELLOGG left us, and we could say of them, with Mr. SWINBURNE,

"The birds that flew singing to me-ward
Recede out of sight,"

our musical prospects were dark indeed. However, with the Spring both the birds and the flowers come back again, and appetite for them is sharpened by temporary deprivation. Mlle. NILSSON returns to us from her Western toils—although we hear she was last night slightly indisposed—looking remarkably well, and singing charmingly. For all the Lenten season, she was greeted last night by a splendid audience. The house gathered at Steinway Hall by the potent attraction of her name was numerous, brilliant and fashionable. Mlle. NILSSON was greeted with infinite cordiality. She looked as if she felt she was among old friends, and wished them to know she felt it, and she sang—and this was especially true of "Let the bright Seraphim," which was magnificently given—with an inspiration perceptibly heightened by the feeling. The programme of the occasion was as follows:

PART I.
1. Overture……"William Tell"……Rossini
2. Duet……"Rataplan"……Alard
Signors Brignoli and Verger.
3. Violin Solo, Fantasie, "Appassionata,"……Vieuxtemps
Mr. Henry Vieuxtemps.
4. Duet……"A Night in Venice,"……Arditi
Mlle. Nilsson and Signor Brignoli.
5. Aria……"Nozze de Figaro,"……Mozart
Mr. N. Verger.
6. Aria……"Stabat Mater,"……Rossini
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
7. "Ah Perfido,"……Beethoven
Mlle. Christina Nilsson.

PART II.
8. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"……Nicolai
9. Romanza……"Traviata,"……Verdi
Signor Brignoli.
10. "Let the Bright Seraphim,"……Handel
Mlle. Christina Nilsson.
With trumpet obligato by Mr. Schwabe.
11. Trio……"Masse Solennelle,"……Rossini
Miss Cary, Signors Brignoli and Verger.
12. Finale, orchestra……"Tannhauser"……Wagner

Popularity and agreeable contrast were evidently aimed at in selecting these numbers, rather than novelty. The performance was rendered with smoothness—in truth, with "linked sweetness" somewhat too "long-drawn out"—and elicited abundant applause. All the artists were heartily greeted in turn, and—in spite of some late admonitions to the contrary—the public insisted in several instances upon enforcing encores. Mlle. NILSSON assented in each instance, although evidently with reluctance, and Miss CARY, who grows on her audience with unmistakable rapidity, sang (in obedience to the demand for a repeat of her opening aria) Kathleen Mavourneen with exquisite taste and feeling. In the excessively difficult "Ah Perfido" Mlle. NILSSON's superb voice seemed to us at intervals to show traces of fatigue. The audience, notwithstanding, urged with enthusiasm the repetition of what, with any possible drawbacks, was a very noble performance. Signor BRIGNOLI was in capital voice, and apparently in the most lugubrious spirits, and warbled with a purity of tone and freshness delightful to hear. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS played, with his accustomed care and perfect execution, a somewhat puerile selection, and Mr. VERGER did his best with the exacting music of MOZART and the concerted portions assigned to him. The trio from ROSSINI's latest published effort and legacy was in some respects the most satisfactory number of the evening; and nearly all the instrumental work of the programme was given in a finished manner under the trusty baton of Mr. MAX MARETZEK and the practiced hand of Signor CARLO BOSONI. We have said the entertainment was not signalized by novelty; none, however, could complain of its lack of variety, and the pleasure of the immense concourse assembled to hear it was indicated in almost every possible way. Sometimes, indeed, this was carried to an excess hardly desirable, since it is, perhaps, quite time that in the Metropolis at least the habit of calling for more than has been paid for, and more than many of the company wish to hear, might wisely be disused. The concert met all reasonable expectations in every sense, and it is apparent that Mlle. NILSSON's second series of performances in New-York is destined to be as brilliantly remunerative as the first. To-night "The Creation" will be sung, and a great crowd is confidently expected.

JUVENILE OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday evening a selected corps of the pupils of Public School No. 15 gave the last of two representations of the burlesque opera of "Pepita" in the Brooklyn Athenæum. The piece in question turns upon the fortunes of a certain gypsy girl of Andalusia, who has the common feminine experience of finding that the course of true love never did run smooth. It extends over five acts, and gave abundant exercise for the display of the vocal and histrionic talents of the young ladies who filled both the male and female rôles of the piece. To Miss DENNISON, the teacher of the graduating class, belongs the credit of the authorship, and to selected pupils of the first and second supplementary classes must be accorded the honors of stage representation. The chief parts were sustained by Mlles. V. DEBOYS, L. DUELL, L. WILSHER. The performances were designed to procure funds for the purchase of a chemical apparatus for the school, and the pecuniary result has been eminently satisfactory.

The Bar Association—Charges Against Members.

The meeting of the Bar Association, last night, was, contrary to expectation, very quiet. Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, the President, was in the chair, and the rooms were crowded. The report of the Executive Committee was read, showing a membership numbering 462, a general fund of $3,286 13, a sinking fund of $1,548 26, and a payment on account of mortgage of $2,000. The Committee reported that they had appointed a committee to present a charter to the Legislature.

Mr. ROELKER moved that no further steps be taken this year for incorporation. The last Legislature had pointedly insulted them by inserting an insulting clause in the charter they had proposed, and he saw no necessity for a charter that would make them subject to the State while they could go on equally well without such a charter.

Mr. NICOLL, Mr. MAN and Mr. EVARTS stated that they were assured that the opposition of last year would not be made now.

Mr. SEWELL moved to lay on the table; lost by 52 to 57.

Judge BARRETT and others discussed the matter further, and Mr. ROELKER's motion was finally lost by a vote of 63 to 68.

The expected debate of the evening was nearly brought on by Gen. TREMAINE's formal request that the Committee on Grievances be requested to state whether any, and if so, what charges against any member had been filed with them.

The Chair decided that said charges were to be secret until the Committee thought proper to present them in a formal report.

After this Mr. STEARNS presented some amendments to the by-laws, which were postponed, and the meeting adjourned.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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The poor little sufferer will be immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Phrenological Examinations at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

Hats On.
From the Journal of Commerce, 6th inst.
Mr. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his prices today he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, which present themselves for this purpose at his office.

To the Gentlemen of New-York.
We would respectfully announce our REMOVAL from No. 549 Broadway to No. 220 5th-av., one door above 26th-st.
OUR SPRING STYLE SILK HAT,
Introduced March 1. PRICE OF BEST QUALITY REDUCED TO $8. All goods manufactured on the premises.
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A well-assorted invoice of these superior wines just received and for sale, with all first-class dealers in wines here.
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Sole agent in the United States.
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Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 325 Canal-st., or 154 Chatham-st.

Luxurious Flowing Hair.—Now is the season to strengthen, cultivate and increase the growth of hair. Chemical analysis has proved to the anxious world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only substance known in the vegetable world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling out and increases its growth. Sold by druggists universally.

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DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Monday evening, March 13, after a short illness, STEPHEN P., only child of Stephen P. and Cecelia Austin, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 18 East 20th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BELCHER.—At Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, March 14, CHARLES S. BELCHER, of the firm of Belcher & Larrabee, Albany, late of the firm of Bosworth, White & Belcher, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARY.—In Brooklyn, March 14, after a lingering illness, CLARK W. CARY, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 426 Pacific-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

COIT.—At Philadelphia, March 13, MARY ANN, widow of Thomas Chester Coit, late of this City.

CRANE.—On Sunday, March 12, THEODORE CRANE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 25 East 37th-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLUFF.—On Sunday, March 12, BURGESS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 164 West 50th-st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Sunday, March 12, SAMUEL S. DAY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 32, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the New-Durham Baptist Church, on Wednesday, March 15, at 2½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., at 1½ P. M.

DITMAS.—At Flatbush, on Monday morning, March 13, SARAH M., wife of Henry Ditmas and daughter of the late Michael Stryker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GEORGER.—On Tuesday, March 14, after a short illness, ARNEY AMELIA, infant daughter of Louis E. and Arney Amelia Georger, aged 9 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 143 West 21st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOOGLAND.—At Fresh Meadows, town of Flushing, on Sunday, 12th inst., ELIZA VAN ALST, widow of the late Col. Benjamin R. Hoogland, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., from the Reformed Church at Flushing at 1 o'clock P. M. without further invitation. Cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 10¼ and 12 o'clock M.

LEDWITH.—On Saturday, March 11, 1871, after a severe illness, ANN, relict of the late Michael Ledwith, a native of County Longford, Ireland, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons Thomas A. and Peter M. Ledwith, also her brother Peter Meehan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence No. 219 West 33d-st., from thence to St. Michael's Church, 32d-st., near 9th-av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MARTIN.—On Saturday morning, March 11, 1871, ELLIE A., only daughter of Peter and Adelia S. Martin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 22 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOSS.—Died Tuesday, March 14, EDWARD A. Moss, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 139 East 38th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Diamond Rings, $20, $40 and $50, to $500 each.
Diamond Studs, $40, $50 and $60, to $600 a set.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½, on WEDNESDAY at 10½, on THURSDAY at 12, and on SATURDAY at 11½.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer BARGAINS IN FINE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 75 dozen; Dessert-knives, $5 75 dozen; Ivory-handled Table-knives, silver-plated blades, $11 50 dozen.

A PRESSLING.
The New-York GLOBE receives more praise than any other journal in the country.—*Press, Philadelphia, March 13, 1871.*

PROGRESS OF DENTISTRY.—DR. SIGESMOND, Surgeon Dentist of the Woman's Hospital, is the inventor of inserting artificial teeth permanently without plates or any extractions, thereby preserving the natural expression. Sensitive decayed teeth and stumps preserved by filling and building up to original shape and color, without pain (with oxeplastic). Warranted. No. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

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DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 30 EAST 20th-st., extract teeth under gas at half the usual price, and insert rubber sets at $10 to $15; platina, $30; gold, $40. Superior plugging. Terms low.

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CONTENTS: Uncle Sam's Treatment of his Servants; The Yankees at Home; Congressional Peccadilloes; International Copyright; Our Roman Catholic Brethren; How Congress Wastes its Time; The Clothes Mania; Log-rolling at Washington; Our Israelitish Brethren; Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte; The Government of the City of New-York.
Many of the papers in this volume relate to some of the most important questions now claiming public attention, while all of them are of timely interest, and are treated with the fulness of research and the pungent force of statement characteristic of Mr. Parton.

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The Ill-Fated Treasure-Seekers of Angel Island—Their Pitiful Sufferings and Utter Failure.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, March 5.

Cocos Island expeditions and Panama expeditions for private treasure have sailed out of this port only to return with beggared treasure-seekers on half rations. The last will probably return with as little luck as its predecessors. When this expedition sailed, a few days since, in the schooner *Frances L. Steele*, for Cocos Island, it was thought that the last of the credulous dupes had gone, taking their "medium" with them. But ere the vessel was out of the harbor, it was quietly rumored that another lot of treasure-seekers were agitating themselves on the subject of buried doubloons and deep-interred Mexican dollars. A *Chronicle* reporter was detailed to work up the subject. The few of the parties interested who were interviewed seemed quite unwilling to give any particulars at first, and when, at last, they opened their mouths it was only on condition that no names be mentioned for the present. The story of the treasure is as follows: Some years ago a man, whose occupation was duck-shooting, did some favor to an old negro who at one time had lived on Angel Island. The negro was grateful and an acquaintance sprung up. The African was a hard-looking old fellow, with two or three scars on his head as from sabre cuts, and told some odd stories of life on board ship when a youth and in Panama and Ecuador. He talked concerning great sums of money, of bags of gold and pieces of eight, at times, but these were considered only exaggerations or pure efforts of fancy. He had come to California in early days as servant for some Mexican gentleman of means, who died suddenly about the time of its annexation to the United States. In every conversation with the duck-hunter the old darkey declared his intention of making him rich one day—the richest man in California. He grew quite old and helpless, was taken sick and died. On his death-bed he told the duck-hunter of a great treasure which he had helped bury, 500,000 Mexican doubloons! He described the marks by which the locality could be discerned, showed the location of the trees, and how iron spikes had been driven into their trunks. He directed his friend, the duck-hunter, to call on a certain priest and, in his name, demand a paper containing a full and minute description of the spot where the treasure was buried "deep in the bowels of the earth." Having imparted this valuable information, without having mentioned whether the doubloons were deposited in Timbuctoo or Greenland, the darkey rolled over and gave up the ghost.

His friend, the duck-hunter, finding nothing of value on the corpse, left it to be buried by some one else, and ran for the priest. But the good padre either denied having possession of the paper or declined surrendering it to a duck-hunter, unprovided with credentials. So the disappointed fortune-seeker did the next best thing, according to his irreligious belief, and consulted a spirit-medium. This clairvoyant heard a statement of the case, became as rigid and pale as if she had been indulging in copious draughts of chloral hydrate elixir, and had a vision of three oak trees on a side-hill, between which the treasure was buried. For months the duck-hunter searched through the territory adjacent to San Francisco. He carefully examined all the trees in Oakland and Alameda, and came near being arrested, time and again, as a supposed chicken-thief or burglar. The acquisitive duck-hunter almost despaired, and for a time the teal and mallards were not troubled by the shot from his big-bore duck-gun. Hoping almost against hope, he visited another clairvoyant, this time a man. The story was told, the usual contortions, spasms and convulsions assumed, and when the *séance* was over no one was a whit wiser concerning the locality of the buried treasure than before. But the clairvoyant would take the matter under advisement. The spirits of departed freebooters have as little regard for people's feelings as their terrestrial possessors have for people's purses. But it was possible that some one of the disembodied souls might relent during the week and communicate with the clairvoyant. Would Mr. Duck-hunter call again? Duck-hunter did call again, and was rewarded with definite intelligence concerning the spot where the treasure was concealed.

The spirit of Hernandez Maria Buckaniro Juan Peralastro had confidentially told the clairvoyant that the 500,000 doubloons, in raw-hide sacks, were buried on Angel Island! The duck-hunter was jubilant. He set about organizing a party to visit the place and secure the booty. A dozen adventurers were enlisted in the scheme, and a paper drawn up and signed, specifying how much each man was to receive for his work and risk, and how much should be reserved to the discoverer. Preparations for the expedition were made; revolvers purchased, bowie-knives sharpened, slouch hats procured, and the whole party got up to resemble as nearly as possible a horde of pirates of the Spanish Main, bent on deeds of risk and daring. Midnight was chosen as the hour, and Monday, the 20th of February, the night on which the expedition should arrive at the spot, and thus escape the vigilant eyes of the United States sentries stationed on the island.

Meantime another expedition was organized. The son of the clairvoyant, a printer, had overheard the interviews between his astrological parent and the duck-hunter, and had carefully noted the marks, so far as known, by which the spot was to be recognized. He thought that a chance at 500,000 doubloons was not to be thrown away. He sounded several companion typos, all of whom expressed their willingness to join in the enterprise; a party of eight was made up, boats engaged, and Monday evening appointed for the start. At 8 o'clock the typos met at the boat-landing, looking like so many perambulating arsenals, snugly done up in shaggy greatcoats, for a bloody conflict was anticipated in case the two parties should come together. But the printers' expedition did not start. Arriving at the wharf the members discovered that the sea was running heavily, and there was every prospect of a severe gale. The typographical expeditionists were alarmed at the appearance of the bay, and especially exercised when they learned that the duck-hunter's party had started some two hours before, and was composed of sixteen men. They wisely decided to return to their respective boarding-houses and draw the charges from their six-shooters.

The duck-hunter's expedition safely passed the perils of the deep and arrived whole, but cold, on the island. The several burlap sacks, in which it was proposed to carry away the doubloons, were landed; the spades, shovels, and picks carried on shore, and the bull's-eye lanterns lighted. The rain now commenced pouring down, the wind howled through the darkness, and occasional flashes of lightning, with basso profundo accompaniments of thunder, rendered the scene as romantic as it was uncomfortable. A small grove of oak trees was found, and immediately every bull's-eye lantern was turned on the trees. Presently the duck-hunter discovered the head of a rusty spike in one trunk. He tried to say "hurrah," but a gust of wind blew so much rain in his open mouth that the hurrah gave place to a severe fit of coughing. With some difficulty he succeeded in imparting the information to the other fifteen fortune-seekers, and the search for another marked trunk was prosecuted with renewed vigor. Another marked tree was found. So far so good; but the trouble was to find the third mark. The duck-hunter didn't know whether it was a rock, a bush, a peak of Tamalpais, or the Island of Alcatraz; he could not remember, for the life of him, and the only documentary evidence was in the possession of the priest. The venerable seer, who had been brought along, attempted to use his divining rod—a light wand, which should point to where the treasure lay—but a wicked gust of wind blew it from his hand and it was lost, let us hope forever. Promiscuous digging was indulged in for some time, but without developing anything; the holes quickly filled with rain-water, the delvers were saturated with moisture, and the whole party shivered with dampness and cold. Next, lines were drawn from the trees, the apex or point of meeting being thought to be where the hide sacks of the doubloons were hidden; more digging and no result. A dozen different experiments were adopted, and as many holes dug, but without finding any gold pieces. While the last of these operations were being made, a most dreadful crash of thunder and dazzling flash of lightning visited the spot. Every one was blinded and terrified. When the immediate shock had passed, one of the men in the hole was found rubbing his head. He declared that a big Mexican, clad in gorgeous raiment, had appeared to him just as the thunder-clap came, hit him on the head with the butt of a pistol, and said, "Vamose!" to him. Another delver, with his hair standing on end, declared that he had seen the devil at the same time. That the devil and his evil spirits had entered into a league against the duck-hunter and his friends was now quite apparent to their feeble intellects; they would not, could not work any longer. They were willing to fight human beings, but they were afraid to meet hosts of "goblins damned." All night the expeditionists remained on the ground, wet through; their scant supply of whisky was exhausted, and they sat there in shivering disappointment, amid the ragings of the storm, until the dawn appeared. Then they sought the beach, only to find that one of their boats had been stove in during the gale, and the sails and oars swept away. The other boat was emptied of its load of rain-water, the expeditionists crowded in, and after a long pull, the overloaded boat reached this city in safety, the disappointed, hungry, saturated gold-seekers sneaking along by-streets toward their homes.

Another expedition, it is said, will visit Angel Island today, having obtained leave from the military authorities. We wish them luck—as good luck as the majority of ticket-holders in the Mercantile Lottery had.

A Singular Suicide—Drowned in a Barrel of Rain-Water.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 11.

About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a German flower-gardener named JOSEPH SCHWARZ, who lived on Preston-street, near the toll-gate, drowned himself in a hogshead of water. This he accomplished by climbing up beside the hogshead and plunging his body into the water head downward. The hogshead was about two-thirds full of water, the addition of the body filling it. When found, the body was in this position, the feet projecting over the chime of the hogshead. No cause is known for the rash act, and none has been assigned, except the usual speculative ones of financial trouble and domestic infelicity. Mr. SCHWARZ was about fifty-one years of age, and leaves a family consisting of a wife a grown son and three daughters.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A large number of buyers and others were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (March 14,) but the result of the business transacted did not fully realize the expectations formed, from the character of the sales projected. The property offered was, as a rule, of a superior class, and this being the case, the owners were disappointed that it did not draw out the desired competition. As a result, therefore, the bids not approximating to the estimated value, a good portion of the realty noticed for sale was withdrawn from the market. The following is in brief a report in detail of the transactions effected and otherwise, only such sales, however, being noted in the recapitulation annexed as are known to have been made.

WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, disposed of property as follows: Three-story brown-stone house and lot, the latter being 18.9 by 98.9, No. 240 West Twenty-third-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, sold to PETER DOLAN for $27,000. Four-story brown-stone house and lot, the latter 20 by 80, No. 143 East Sixtieth-street, north side, between Lexington and Third avenues, sold to Mr. ALBERT for $25,000. Three-story brown-stone house and lot, the latter 18.9 by 76.9, No. 269 West Fortieth-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, sold to FRANK KINNEY for $13,900, and the premises known as No. 48 Jackson-street, south-east corner of Cherry-street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, upon which is a two-story frame house, with brick stables in the rear, sold to JAMES WOODS for $10,500. In regard to the above transactions the price in no instance, it will be remarked, is exorbitant, and we are assured by the auctioneer that all the sales were genuine.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, at public auction, sold three four-story brown-stone stores and lots, renting together for $7,500 per annum, located on the south-east corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-second-street, as follows: Corner property, lot 22.6 by 70, $29,870; purchaser, JAMES MCCAVELY. Premises adjoining, lot 20 by 70, $17,750; purchaser, B. C. THORNELL. Store adjoining, lot same size, $17,250; purchaser, J. KATZENBURG. The same firm also offered five lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for which a bid of $5,700 each was made, and a three-story brick house and lot on the south side of Fortieth-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for which the sum of $9,500 was offered. In each instance, however, the property was publicly withdrawn, as the price bid did not warrant a sale. The Ninth-street property, between Broadway and University-place, advertised to be sold at an executor's sale by Messrs. STEVENSON & SON, was also withdrawn. The terms of sale, as announced, that none but bona fide bids would be received, were fully carried out.

D. M. SEAMAN, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of brick front house and lot on the West side of Allen-street, near Stanton, known as No. 175. The lot is 25 feet front by about 65 feet in depth, and the premises brought $5,475, over and above a mortgage of $4,000, thus making the price $13,475—a good figure. The buyer was JOHN KOPP.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. offered a large line of desirable property, the greater portion of which, however, was only nominally sold. Five lots on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-Sixth-street, and one lot on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street were absolutely withdrawn, owing to an error in the diagrams of sale. In reference to the other real estate offered, bids as follows were made: For a three-story brick building and plot of ground, 75 by 100, (three lots,) Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Delancey-street, north-east corner Chrystie-street, $68,500. For a three-story brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 248 East Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, $15,900. For two similar houses and lots adjoining, Nos. 244 and 246 East Fifty-eighth-street, $15,750 each. For three full-sized lots, south side Seventy-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, $5,900 each. For one full lot, north side Seventy-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, $6,000. For three full lots south-east corner Eleventh-avenue and Seventy-third-street, $5,000 each. For one full lot south-west corner Tenth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, $5,500. For two full lots adjoining above, west side Tenth-avenue, $4,500 each. For one lot south side Ninety-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 22.2 by 75.8, $3,450, and for one gore lot adjoining the above, about same front and depth by 33 feet rear, $3,550.

The following adjournments announced closed the business of the day: By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Sheriff's sale of twelve lots, with water rights, on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, east of Avenue A, adjourned until 21st inst. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., sale of lot on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, adjourned until March 21. By WM. KENNELLY, legal sale of an individual interest in a leasehold property on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, 268 feet 4 inches east of Third-avenue, adjourned until March 29.

Several sales of some importance are noticed to take place at the Exchange today, to be held under the direction respectively of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., V. K. STEVENSON & SON, LAURENCE OAKLEY & FLEURY, and JAMES M. MILLER, as auctioneers. For a description of the property embraced in the same, reference is made to our advertising columns.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private sale the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 248 West Forty-ninth-street, for $16,000. The lot is 20 by 100, and the house 20 by 50. Mr. RAYNOR also reports having sold, with the aid of CHARLES MAC RAE, broker, No. 70 Cedar-street, four lots on the north-west corner of Second-avenue and Ninety-fifth-street, and six lots in the rear, fronting on Ninety-fifth-street, all full lots, but low and swampy, for $22,000. Sold in one parcel.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, March 14.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, s. s., No. 240 West 23d-st., 425 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot, 18.9x98.9	$27,000
4-story brown-stone house and lot, n. s., No. 143 East 60th-st, 25 ft. e. of Lexington-av., lot, 20 x80	25,000
3-story brown-stone house and lot, n. s., No. 269 West 40th-st., 81 ft. 2 in e. of 8th-av., lot, 18.9 x76.9	13,900
1 lot, with buildings thereon, (2 5-story frame house and brick stables,) No. 48 Jackson-st., s. e. corner Cherry-st., lot, 25x100	10,500

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.

4-story brown-stone store and lot, s. e. corner of 3d-av. and 82d-st, lot 22.6x70	$29,870
4-story brown-stone store and lot adjoining, above, e. s. 3d-av., 22.6 ft. s. of 82d-st., lot 20x70	17,750
4-story brown-stone store adjoining, e. s. 3d-av., 42.6 ft. s. of 82d-st., lot same size	17,250

By D. M. Seaman.

3-story bk. front house and lot, w. s., No. 175 Allen-st., 25.1 ft. s. of Stanton-st., lot 25x65.2½x25 x64.11	$13,475

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
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A CARD.

For the accommodation of our patrons, and to facilitate the renting and sale of houses, stores, lots, &c., we have established a branch of our Pine-st. office at No. 35 East 17th-st., north side of Union-square, between 4th-av. and Broadway, where any information relating to the sale, purchase or renting of real estate may be obtained on and after THURSDAY, March 16, 1871. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME brown-stone house on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., with the carpets and chandeliers; house has extension just finished for dentists' use; in fine order; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 224 East 31st-st., with all modern improvements and in complete order. For further particulars, apply to the owners, MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE, LOW—THE NEW AND ELEGANT house No. 22 West 49th-st. Apply between 9 and 12 only to W. WHEELER SMITH, Architect, No. 1 Union-square, or upon the premises, from 3 to 4; terms to suit.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 417 Madison-av. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

CALL OR SEND FOR WARD & OGDEN'S extensive list of houses for sale, from $10,000 to $125,000, at reduced valuation. Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN WEST 51ST-st., 20.10x55x100.5, three story, high stoop, brown stone, in best order, at a reasonable price, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COLUMBIA COLLEGE lease, 25 by 100.5, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st.; excavated, sewer pipe. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, ON the hill, one block from Ormond-place Congregational Church, from which Dr. H. M. Scudder, of California, has accepted a call, a fine three-story high stoop and basement house, 20x40, with extension 12x16, in complete order and condition, lot 20x100; all improvements; will be sold cheap as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply on premises No. 67 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, or of the owner at Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN CUMBERLAND-st., Brooklyn, opposite Washington Park, the best laid out park on this continent; it contains thirty acres, high land, in the centre of city; one four-story brown-stone first-class house. T. B. JACKSON resides on premises. See this before you buy.

HOMES IN BROOKLYN AT COST, AND PLEASANTLY LOCATED.—$1,500 to $3,000 will secure homes, arranged to taste, in new houses. Apply at once to JAMES WILSON & CO., No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-AV. Boulevard for $4,500; eight rooms; perfect order; all modern improvements; terms easy. H. OLDFIELD, owner, 183 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
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Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

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For sale or exchange for City property.

About seven acres on Harlem River, near High Bridge. This plot would make a very valuable Lumber or Coal Yard, and as a speculation is certain to advance greatly in value. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the choicest and most attractive country-seats on the Hudson is now offered for sale by a party about going abroad, situated at Fishkill, opposite and overlooking Newburg, with fine river view, one-half mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, with seven daily trains; neighborhood first-class; large double mansion, conveniently arranged, and adapted for Winter as well as Summer use; about nine acres land, fine fruit and ornamental trees. It is believed that no portion of the Hudson possesses more or greater attractions than this locality, especially for health. The attention of parties in pursuit of a desirable country residence is particularly invited. Call upon the undersigned for more full particulars.

The price is also low.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—POSITIVE SALE.—The residence of the subscriber, large and commodious dwelling, on West-av., within five minutes' walk of depot; situation attractive, with a fine view of the Sound; house fitted with gas, furnace, range, and hot and cold water in kitchen and laundry; house and out-houses in fine order; three acres of ground with ornamental trees, large orchard in full bearing; large garden with forty pear trees of choicest varieties in full bearing; small fruits, &c.; forty-two miles from city; twelve trains a day each way, and steam-boat once a day. Also two-story and basement store and two houses on Main-st., near the depot. Also sixty building lots near centre of the city, five minutes' walk from depot. If the above property is not disposed of by 1st May, will then be sold at auction; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage five years if desired. Apply to subscriber, L. H. MOORE, at his residence, City of South Norwalk, Conn., or WM. S. TOOLE, No. 195 Fulton-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A CONVENIENT dwelling-house, situated on Greenwich-street, in the proverbial healthy village of Hempstead, L. I., about three minutes' walk from the South-side Railroad station; house 34 by 30, with an extension 32 by 15, containing fourteen rooms and twenty closets; size of lot 100 feet front, 89.6 feet in the rear, 200 feet deep, with a neat stable and carriage-house; the grounds tastefully laid out with trees and shrubbery; price $6,500; immediate possession. Apply to Rev. JAMES PRIOR, near the premises, or of JOHN HAROLD, Executor, Hempstead, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Two beautifully-located country-seats on Castleton Heights, commanding a full view of the ocean, as well as the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, &c., containing respectively seven acres, with large house in first-class order, stable, &c., and two acres, with new house, stable, &c., all in perfect order, unsurpassed for health, very convenient access, three-quarters of a mile from first landing. For particulars apply to E. PAVENSTEDT & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place, or HENRY RANCKE, No. 65 Duane-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN TOWN of Rye Neck, Westchester County, a nice two-story and French roof house in complete order; eight rooms, dumb waiter, water and tubs in kitchen; new stable; plot 75 by 100; close by churches, schools and stores; five minutes from Mamaroneck depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from 27th-st.; sixteen trains daily; price of house $7,000; or will be leased for $700 per year. Apply to Mr. STRINGER, 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., 25 MINutes by Northern Railroad, a new cottage, containing eight rooms; water in the house; ground, 75 by 112 feet; four minutes' walk from depot; price, $4,500; mortgage for $3,000. Also, to let, a three-story and basement house in Hoboken, No. 195 Bloomfield-st.; rent $650. Apply to H. M. HILL, Druggist, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, a most desirable medium-size house, situated on the sea front, containing nine bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas, and all necessary conveniences; s completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen.

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Special agents for all Long Branch real estate.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES AT BAY Side, L. I., part of the estate of the late S. T. Nicoll, 24 acres of land in parcels of 12 acres; finely located, overlooking Long Island Sound and Little Neck Bay. Apply to NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York or to Mrs. S. F. Nicoll on the premises.

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A.—FOUR FINE NEW HOUSES IN Flushing, L. I., fifty minutes from City Hall; forty trains a day; in a high, very healthful location. Prices, $3,000, $4,000, $8,200, and $10,500. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, at Mr. Judd's residence, Flushing, or A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX acres; house beautifully situated with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot; for sale or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

A.—NICE TRUCK FARM ON LONG Island, eight miles from ferries, will pay for itself in a very few years; price, $10,000; terms, 20 to 25 per cent. cash; 75 to 80 per cent. on mortgage, if desired. Address S. F. GOODING, care of *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT AT PEEKS-kill—Mansion with eighty acres of land; fruit in great variety and abundance. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE MILE from Mamaroneck Depot, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage-house, house for gardener, stable, large grapery, and everything to make the country enjoyable; horses, cows, poultry, farming and gardening utensils on the place. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., South-st., opposite First Presbyterian Church, two brick houses, with modern improvements; ten rooms each; barn, garden and fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE; PRICE, $6,500; forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic an dasement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

VILLA SITES IN PLOTS TO SUIT on line of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, close to station. CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-st., corner Nassau.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT country-seat and farm of 134 acres; in every way desirable; residence with 50 or 100 acres, if desired. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHER-FURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE ON THE sea-shore, and not far from the depot, a valuable property, containing about sixty acres of upland, together with house, stable, &c.; a favorable opportunity for a gentleman to obtain a Summer residence on the sea-shore at a small expense. Others, well located, for sale at $5,500, $6,000 and $20,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A.—FORTY-TWO ACRE FARM IN Monroe County, Pennsylvania, two miles from Stroudsburg. Price, $2,600, on easy terms. A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT

In the eligible Building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
Three rooms front, rent $1,000.
One room, rent $400.
Two offices in rear, rent $800.
Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

A.—SPLENDID (NEW) OFFICES, $500 to $2,500 each, at No. 245 Broadway, some of them the best-lighted rooms in the City, (by a new process;) warmed by steam; fronting upon the open City Hall Park. A suite of two to five connected rooms, first-rate for an insurance or other companies. ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE, ALSO LOFTS IN LISPENARD-st., near Broadway; No. 49, store, $1,200; first loft, $800; lofts No. 47; first loft, $1,000; second, $700; first loft No. 45, $1,000; two small lofts, $700 and $350, and basement, No. 51, $250. Inquire in store No. 49 Lispenard-st., or of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE NO. 388 Broome-st., near Mulberry-st.; good stand for restaurant and boarding-house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 291 Broadway, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FACTORY TO LET—PREMISES RUNning from Monroe to Madison, near Grand-st., 26x200, with or without steam power; very desirable location. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., No. 170 Centre-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-st., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

A.—A FINE STORE TO LET ON MURray-st., well adapted for produce commission; five stories; brown-stone front. Inquire of A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET AT NO. 205 BROAD-way, one door below Fulton-st., and at No. 164 Fulton-st., one door west of Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—CLINTON, N. J., AN ATTRACTive country-seat, completely furnished, situated three-quarters of a mile from the station, on an elevation commanding fine views, two hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad; thirteen very large rooms; hall 10x42; three acres, fine shade, garden and fruit, stable and coach-house; $175 a month for the Summer, including use of horse and carriage. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, one of the most desirable places in the village of Yonkers, a first-class double house; fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c., with several acres of ground. For particulars apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to Messrs. FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let, in desirable localities, at reduced rentals; our extensive list revised daily. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, seventeen rooms; carpets, shades, mirror; in elegant order; rent, $3,600. Apply to owner, No. 835 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 till 2 P. M.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, attic and sub-cellar, all improvements, and in good order; will not be rented for a boarding-house; possession immediately. Apply to owner, No. 327 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, ONE ROOM ON third and a large back basement in house No. 305 East 20th-st., to a small American family; with all improvements; to be seen after 11 o'clock; rent moderate.

TO LET—BY THE YEAR OR SUMMER season, a furnished house with stable and large garden attached in Pittsfield, Mass.; the house is large and location unsurpassed. For particulars address Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDson, a pleasantly-situated cottage, suitable for a small family, five minutes from the depot; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES No. 17 East 16th-st., two or three doors west of Madison-square; to be fitted into a store on the 1st of May next. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., LARGE double house, within four minutes' walk of depot; rent, $1,000. Apply at office of Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, to GEO. A. HOYT.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, in New-Jersey, at all prices, by the season and for the year. A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

YONKERS—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A large number of houses unfurnished or furnished, of all descriptions and prices. YOUMANS, Agent, No. 47 Dock-st., Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, and furniture for sale, the three-story high-stoop house, No. 241 East 50th-st.; in fine order. Apply on the premises.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU, corner Pine, make specialty of ORANGE, N. J., houses to rent unfurnished, furnished. For sale on easy terms at $6,500.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT AT Jamaica L. I., eligibly situated, fine grounds, fruit, shade trees, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to VAN WYCK, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON River Railroad, a house of ten rooms; rent $400. Apply to S. W. CODEY, No. 140 Church-st., or J. L. PULVER, Hastings.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTtage, well shaded, eight minutes' walk from depot, at Flushing, L. I., containing ten rooms; rent, $400. Apply to HENRY C. MEYER & CO., 184 Water-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

TO LEASE—ON MURRAY HILL, (EAST 35th-st.,) a furnished house. Apply to JOHN R. HARRIS, No. 52 Howard-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WHOLE OR LOWER HALF OF a moderate-sized house: rent moderate; location good. Address, stating terms and location, to MAC, Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 62D-ST., BETWEEN GRAND BOULEVARD AND 9TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET—The valuable three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, north side West 62d-st., 144.11 feet west of Grand Boulevard, and about 80 feet east of 9th-av. House 20 by 40 feet; lot 50.3 feet. Possession any time. Ten thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage for one year or longer.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 38 WEST 54TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The very desirable three-story and basement frame dwelling, (filled in with brick,) known as No. 38 West 54th-st., south side, 410 feet west of 5th-av.; house is in perfect order, recently painted and papered throughout, contains gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; lot 25x100.5 feet; possession on delivery of the deed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 3½ P. M., on the premises:

Executor's sale, at auction, of an attractive residence on Waverley-st., and two neat cottages on Prospect-st., Jersey City Heights, Hudson City, N. J., being the estate of R. L. Jaques, deceased. The dwelling contains eleven rooms and improvements, and the grounds comprise seven City lots, well laid out; abundance of fruit; fine view of New-York and vicinity. The cottages contain seven rooms each, and have full lots. Horse-cars to Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass every ten minutes, and in every way the property is most desirably situated. For maps apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE XVTH WARD, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ANDREW J. SMITH, ESQ., REFEREE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET, NO. 176.—The very valuable lot of land with the three-story brick building thereon, and known as No. 176 Thompson-st.; size of lot, 25x100.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of Cyrus Lawton, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 132 Nassau-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BROOKLYN RESIDENCE.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story brick house, 25x48, all improvements and lot 25x89, No. 29 (old No. 22) Garden-st.; location unexceptionable; three minutes from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Sale positive; maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-east corner 5th-av. and East 15th-st., East 15th-st., Reade, Church, Dey, Fulton, Gold, and Ann sts., and lots on north-east corner 5th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park, 9th and 10th avs., and 92d-st., belonging to the estate of Daniel B. Fearing, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees, under the will of D. B. Fearing, deceased:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the three-story French-roof brick house thereon, situate on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., known as No. 75 5th-av. Lot 39.9x100 feet.

EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—One lot on north side of East 15th-st., adjoining the last-described premises, together with the two-story brick stable thereon. Lot 25x100 feet.

READE AND CHURCH STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on south-east corner of Church and Reade sts., and known as No. 83 Reade-st.

FULTON, GOLD, AND ANN STREETS.—The valuable property situate on the north-westerly corner of Fulton and Gold sts., extending to Ann-st., known as No. 81 Fulton-st., and Nos. 55, 57, and 59 Gold-st.

DEY-STREET.—The first-class marble front store, situate on the south side of Dey-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 9.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—2 lots, north-east corner of 5th-av. and 61st-st.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots on north side of 61st-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—4 lots, south-west corner of 9th-av. and 92d-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The plot of land bounded by the old line of Broadway, north line of 92d-st., west line of 10th-av. and Jauncey-lane.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

REFEREE'S SALE,

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,

Will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, 1871, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, under the direction of Thomas Lawrence, Referee, the delightfully-situated country residence of the late Judge R. S. Livingston, known as

ALMONT,

situated on the Hudson River, about three miles north of Barrytown, Dutchess County, and containing about

400 ACRES.

Upon the premises is a large mansion, porter's lodge, farm-houses, barns, greenhouses, and the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence.

The grounds are handsomely laid out in fields and lawns, adorned with shrubbery and vines and fruit, ornamental and magnificent forest trees.

The place is conceded to be one of the finest PARK-LIKE RESIDENCES in America.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Referee, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—SALE PEREMPTORY.—The splendid country residence of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, will be sold at public auction by JAMES A. FLEURY, (late of the firm of Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury,) auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

This fine property, containing about eight acres, is most beautifully situated on high ground, and has commanding, extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country in every direction. The mansion is large, with Mansard roof and other modern improvements. There is also attached a conservatory and a large number of out-buildings; also a fine orchard and garden.

This is one of the finest places in the town; surrounded by churches, academies and schools equal to any in the State, and accessible to the City by three lines of steam railroad, running some fifty trains a day; distant from the ferries about thirty minutes, and by horse railroad every fifteen minutes.

Terms liberal. Particulars on the day of sale.
JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, 10 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JOHN S. BEECHER as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM B. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver, appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 203 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the south-westerly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch, (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet one inch (23.01) to the place of beginning, the said premises being now known as No. 130 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1848, made by George E. Sherwood and others to Abraham B. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 507 of Conveyances at page 29. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.—Dated Feb. 23, 1871.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, JAMES M. OAKLEY & JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—AT EXCHANGE SALES-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., a three-story, high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, known as No. 439 Lexington-av., near 44th-st. Size of lot, 19.6x75. House in first-rate order. JOHN JEROLOMAN, JR., Referee.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ABOVE 40TH-ST. AND NEAR 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, high stoop; must be 25 feet and well finished, and in an unobjectionable neighborhood. Any owner wishing to sell will please address H. P. G., Box No. 337 New-York Post-office.

A NEW-YORK HOUSE WANTED—IN a good location, to cost not over $30,000, in exchange for a desirable house in Yonkers valued at $12,000. Balance will be paid in cash. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 6 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 CAPITAL WANTED BY an experienced party to carry on a branch of trade in an article paying a very large profit. A special or general partner with the above amount can make liberal terms. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 524 West 38th-st., New-York.

ESCULAPIAN.—DR. NEHEMIAH PERRY, of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., will sell a valuable medical stand and property to any competent physician.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared to stockholders, or their legal representatives, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. Also a Six per Cent. interest Dividend on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax. Also, Thirteen per Cent. in Certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1870.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock by the amount of $2,000,000, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 18th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 8 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIELDING & BAILEY,

No. 65 Wall-st.,

AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW RECEIVED.

W. S. FIELDING. E. S. BAILEY.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TO LET—THE SOUTHERLY HALF OF the first floor of the new bank building corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av, (18.6x76) particularly suited for a Bank or Insurance Company. Apply to the German Uptown Savings Bank, No. 891 Third-av., or to ADORF LEVINGER, No. 231 Broadway.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,620,000, all of which, except $45,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $2,000 bonds for $3,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. BARNUM, EX-GOV. HOLLEY, GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

DRY-GOODS BANK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIRECTORS:

JARVIS SLADE.	
THOS. P. ELDRIDGE,	firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
SAMUEL B. DANA	Upham, Tucker & Co.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. HUNT	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
WALTER H. LEWIS	Lewis Brothers & Co.
WM. L. STRONG	Wm. L. Strong & Co.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND	Townsend & Yale.
JACOB WENDELL	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. FISHER.	
JAMES EMOTT,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
HEWLETT SCUDDER,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
GEO. F. VIETOR	F. Vietor & Achelis.
BRYCE GRAY	James F. White & Co.
EDWARD E. POOR	Denny, Poor & Co.
CHARLES G. SHAW,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
HENRY ALMY	Almy & Co.
WM. POST	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
JESSE SELIGMAN	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL.	

DRY-GOODS BANK, New-York, March 1, 1871.

This Bank will commence business on the 15th inst. It solicits the accounts of Banks, Bankers and Dealers throughout the Country. Collections will be made on favorable terms.

WM. P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON., JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON

OFFER FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THREE TIMES SECURED:

1st. By the mortgage on the land.
2d. By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.
3d. By the LARGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED in the road.

These Bonds can only be issued on the road as it is completed and fully equipped.

Also,
FIRST-CLASS WESTERN RAILWAY BONDS and Southern City and County Securities, &c.

AT NO. 11 PINE-ST.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

No. 51 Wall-st.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day, Mr. GEORGE W. GILBERT was appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday. Mar. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Algeria, Wednes.. Mar. 22	Tarifa, Saturday, Mar. 18
Abyssinia, Weds.. Mar. 29	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Java, Wednesday, April 5	Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Russia, Wednes.. April 12	Samaria, Saturday, April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris........$145, gold.
Return Tickets........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Europa........Sat., Mar. 18	Australia........Sat., April 8
India........Sat., Mar. 25	Anglia........Sat., April 15
Columbia........Sat., April 1	Britannia........Sat., April 22

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS..April 12, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE........SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER TO LONDON.

The A1 first-class iron steam-ship SAIDA, Capt. MASTERS, will have quick dispatch for above port. Has superior accommodations for first-class passengers.

For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

March 20, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will follow, and sail March 30.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS........March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE........March 30
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 25. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo ex bark *Rosina*, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that the remainder of the cargo saved has been brought up from the beach, and stored in Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Congress-st., Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same.

Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned, without delay, for an order for their goods.
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., for agents of bark *Rosina*.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Thursday, April 18
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required; no objections to the country; best City references; also, a first-class laundress wishes a situation; would prefer going together. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the care of children or light chamber-work; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to travel for the Summer months; has good City reference. Call at No. 1,090 3d-av., corner 64th-st. Ring fourth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a competent, economical and reliable servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children. Can be seen at No. 226 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl for taking care of children and plain sewing or chamber-work; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good baker, and fully competent to take full charge of a kitchen; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as lady's maid; would like to travel to Europe with a family; has best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Scotch Protestant nurse; can bring an infant up from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTable Swedish girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do upstairs work in a small private family; best City references; no objection to the country. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to assist in chamber-work if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as cook, to assist in washing; understands her business thoroughly; has a long reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel to Europe or California; excellent references. Call or address No. 490 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a boarding-house or private family; understands French, English and German cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 349 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH Protestant woman as cook and housekeeper, or as cook; is a good cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTable girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; unexceptionable references from last employer. Call or address No. 533 8th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or would do the house-work in a small family in either City or country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as children's nurse and seamstress. Call all the week at No. 328 West 15th-st., first floor; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook; would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; no boarding-house need apply. Call at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to take care of children; good plain seamstress; will do chamber-work and make herself useful; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good baker; understands cooking and baking thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, No. 305 Lexington-av., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, to go out by day or month sewing and embroidering in private families. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WORK TO EMbroider, monograms, &c.; no objections to plain sewing and going out by the day. Apply at No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; thoroughly understands boning and larding. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 585 1st-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will go out by the day, week or month. Can be seen at No. 85 Greenwich-st., corner Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF REspectable connections, a situation as laundress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 74 3d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses and all American, English, French, Scotch, Irish, German servants suited in excellent situations.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, and others in want of experienced servants in any capacity, for either City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, coachmen, waiters, grooms, gardeners, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, 541 6th-av.

J. H. SEE, WITH BEDELL, NO. 340 4TH-AV.—Excellent situations ready for good servants, in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; girls sent for at their residences.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities, and can give reference from families in this City with whom she has lived for several years. Call or address No. 53 Carmine-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day washing or house cleaning; best City reference. Call or address No. 214 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., up one flight of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; no objection to do coarse washing. Apply today between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at her present employer's, No. 105 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands both English and American cooking; has no objection to go into the country; the best City references. Call at No. 43 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR week by a competent seamstress; understands dress-making and trimming, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; can be seen at her present employers, No. 15 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family, by a respectable woman of experience, with excellent recommendation. Address A. M., No. 139 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or would assist with the washing; can be seen till suited at No. 8 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a member of the Church, without a home, a situation as nurse to growing children; is a good plain seamstress; does embroidery; no objection to light chamber-work; good City references. No. 140 East 17th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish woman as cook, or cook and housekeeper; understands her business thoroughly; can take the care of milk and make butter; best of references. Address E. H., No. 426 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, one flight up, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference, and the lady with whom she is now living can be seen. Call at No. 141 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; perfectly competent in all her duties; understands all kinds of salads and the care of silver; none but private families need apply; best references. Call or address for two days Room No. 9 No. 225 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant as first-class cook; is a good family baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISters, most respectable Protestants, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-work; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can procure good reference. Apply at No. 218 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 14.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do light house-work. Call for two days at No. 243 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROcure a situation for a good, kind nurse, fully competent to take entire care of an infant. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man from the country, with three years' first-class reference from present employer, a re-engagement as coachman by April 1; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. F., Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener, Protestant, married; understands gardening in all its branches, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would prefer a place where there is a good deal of glass; best of reference. Address for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 210, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter or family traveling servant; six years' experience in Europe; certificates most satisfactory for capability and conduct; speaks French fluently and German. Address F. LE., No. 418 4th-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, plain gardener and as useful man, by a respectable married man; if in the country, would like a cottage or rooms; thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and keep everything in the best order; thorough groom, careful driver, will make himself useful; country or City; best testimonials, at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MIDDLE-aged couple, both Protestant; man as waiter, woman as cook; both competent and come well recommended; comfortable home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; is willing and obliging; no objection to country, good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom, or assistant gardener; will be found obliging; good references; City or country. Address for two days B. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold grapery; laying out of new places and drainage; is middle-aged; the best reference. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; honest, faithful, willing, obliging and strictly sober. Address L. M., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; understands green-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruits and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an experienced fruit, flower, vegetable and hot-house gardener; understands laying out grounds; references No. 1; married, no children. Address for two days J. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address J. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced City driver; first-class reference. Address J. T., No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; can assist in gardening; is strictly sober and obliging; best City and country reference. Address F. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; disengaged March 23. Address H. B., Stony Point, Rockland County.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; best City references. Call or address W. B., for two days, No. 311 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man, with the best of City reference. Call at or address, for two days, No. 107 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man; will be found willing and obliging; five years' City reference from last employer. Call or address T. G., No. 9 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business perfectly; obliging and industrious; best of reference. Call or address No. 436 6th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands gardening and all its branches; has the best of reference. Address C. J., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, no children, man as coachman and plain gardener, wife as laundress. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant; has fifteen years' experience and good reference; is married, with no incumbrance. Address J. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Dutch Protestant gardener, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, on a gentleman's place. Address L. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober and steady single man; the best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address A. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, with good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; has several years' experience in this country, and is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments; hot and cold graperies, green-house and hot-house plants, flower and vegetable gardens, lawns, &c., and all the practical working of a gentleman's country-seat. Address A. B. C., Box No. 132 Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, two in family; one who perfectly understands the management of hot and cold graperies and general gardening; can be highly recommended as a trustworthy and competent gardener; unquestionable reference given. Address T. H., Gardener, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A FIRST-class situation as coachman and groom; best of City reference; reason for leaving, disposing of horse; Brooklyn preferred. Call or address, at present employer, Mrs. ASHCROFT, No. 60 Hanson-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; honest, faithful, willing, obliging, and strictly sober. Address L. M., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; only one child; strictly sober and trustworthy; best reference. Address C. C., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, French-Swiss, married, no incumbrance; understands green-house fruits, graperies, &c.; best references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN.
HILLMAN'S HOTEL,

ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements and in the most elegant style.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom, communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF TWO ROOMS, OR FOUR, to be let, with board, in handsomely-furnished house; bath and closet on floors; hot and cold water in rooms; private table, if desired. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 280 EAST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, A furnished room and bedroom to two gentlemen, with or without board, in a small private family; pious men preferred; call for a week. Inquire for Mrs. D.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WEST 25TH-ST., A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with or without board; will be vacant April 1. Reference exchanged.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—TO LET TO gentlemen, back parlor and front hall room.

BOARD WANTED.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED on or before May 1, for wife and three children, four years, two years, three months; partial board for self; good plain living, plenty milk, &c. Address, with full particulars, which must be moderate, MUNSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY,
CORNER 19TH-ST.,

Have just MARKED DOWN large lines, desirable patterns of | PER YARD.
English Body Brussels, to $1 75 & $2
Do. Tapestry do., $1 12 1-2 to $1 25
AN EARLY CALL WILL SECURE A CHOICE SELECTION.

SALE CONTINUES
TEN DAYS MORE
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
COST OF GOODS NO GUIDE TO SELLING PRICES.

SILKS, SATINS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, BONNETS, AND HATS.
YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, AND SKIRTS. NEEDLE-WORK, REAL LACES, AND VAILS. DRESS TRIMMINGS AND SILK FRINGES. RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.
AT 50 CENTS, AT 75 CENTS A PAIR. ALEXANDRE'S AT $1 AND $1 50. TWO BUTTONS, $1. VERY BEST, $2 10.

We hope to have our extension of premises completed in April.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, (fifth block east from the Bowery.)

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
DAILY,
NEW STRAW GOODS,
NEWEST SPRING SHAPES,
Exhibited in Bonnet-room,
CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

JOHN S. BROWN,
BELFAST, IRELAND.
TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.

Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
215 Church-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.
C. FELLOWES, Jr., } General Partners.
BIRNEY FELLOWES, }
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871. }

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member will sign in liquidation.
F. M. KETCHUM,
GEO. PHIPPS,
T. BELKNAP, JR.

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March, 15, 1871. }

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of business as bankers under the firm name of KETCHUM & BELKNAP.
F. M. KETCHUM,
T. BELKNAP, JR.

NOTICE.—LOCKWOOD B. BROOKS HAS this day retired from the firm of R. BROOKS & CO.; the business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, RUFUS BROOKS and HENRY MILLER, who will continue the business under the name or firm of R. BROOKS & CO., at No. 125 Avenue D.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED servants wanted immediately for excellent situations, such as cooks, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses and house-workers; also, girls lately landed, at CARPENTER'S, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, OF MIDDLE age, who understands the care of horses, vegetable gardening, milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. Address W. W., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A YOUNG man of seventeen or eighteen years; one familiar with the book-trade preferred. Address stating salary required and references, BOOK-SELLER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS; MUST BE a Protestant, and thoroughly understand her business; best of City references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress, and to take charge of a little girl. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 at 17 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands making and fitting. Apply at No. 331 5th-av., before 12 and after 4 P. M.

WANTED—A COOK. APPLY WITH RECommendations, from 9 to 12, at No. 331 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—MLLE. NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, FIRST and ONLY appearance of MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE CREATION, supported by MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; the MENDELSSOHN UNION and GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW; S. P. WARREN, Organist.

On SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 P. M., ONLY GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI.

General admission, $2; reserved seats to the Oratorio, $1 and $2 extra; to the Matinee, $1 extra to all parts of the Hall. Seats for either performance can be secured today, at Steinway Hall; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FRIDAY, March 17, BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Mlle. NILSSON in THE MESSIAH.

U. C. HILL—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 18, 1871.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG,
The eminent American Prima Donna.
Miss PAULINE NININGER and Mr. LEONI, Vocalists.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the Solo Pianist.
Messrs. HESS, BERGNER, BERGMANN, LIESEGANG, HOCH, Instrumentalists.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, including the members of the Philharmonic and Aschenbroedel Societies.
Herr CARL BERGMANN........Conductor

Tickets for sale and seats secured by Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, No. 932 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. 896 Broadway; Rullman, No. 114 Broadway, where circulars containing the particulars of the concert can be had.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND SCHOOL FESTIVALS,
Under the direction of
HARLEY NEWCOMB,
Occur this week.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock,
SATURDAY MATINEE at 3 o'clock.
Artists who assist:

Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, J. POZNANSKI, Pianist, Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, I. B. POZNANSKI, Violinist, E. C. FISHER, Boston, Organist. The great chorus, artistically arranged, will present a beautiful living picture. The proceeds are for German and French orphan children.

Reserved seats at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MISS MARIE KREBS'
TENTH PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,
SATURDAY, MARCH 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
With the kind assistance of
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI,
Signor A. RANDOLFI,
S. B. MILLS, and
Mr. L. DACHAUER.
Single tickets with reserved seats, $1 50 each.
Admission tickets, $1.
To be had at the usual places.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
MISS KIMBERLY, (Mrs. Roberts,)

Favorably known throughout the country as a reader of Shakespeare, Longfellow's "Hiawatha," &c., will deliver her first lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15. Subject—*Educational and Industrial Pursuits of Women, including Local Topics.* Tickets 50c. Obtained at Putnam's, under Association Hall, and at the doors. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER his very interesting lecture, entitled, *Pauls, as Illustrating Friendship*, at Apollo Hall, Saturday Afternoon, March 18, 3 o'clock, in aid of the Ladies' Christian Union.

Tickets, $1. For sale at CARLETON'S BOOK STORE, Madison-square.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA LINE.

The New-Jersey Railroad have completed their passenger depot at the foot of Desbrosses-st., and will open it for business on MONDAY, March 13, 1871.

The ferry will be run in connection with trains. Way tickets and checks, and also through tickets and checks to the South and West can there be procured.

F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST
TO THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
AIR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections, form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west.

Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passengers' trains at the rate of 23 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg.

Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.

Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.

A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.

Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.

For further information apply to
J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or
WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 17th...... 2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 18th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th..... 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 20th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st..... 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st.....3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d.. 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 23d.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th...... 8:00 A. M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S NEW HOTEL.

The Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. The great hotel centre will open March 13. Popular prices. Board and room, $3 50 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.
ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 221 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.
SARAH ACKERMAN,
Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.
s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 221 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A YELLOW TERrier, blind of an eye; answers to name of Prince. The above reward will be paid for its return to No. 171 Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 15,
BROUGHAM'S SPARKLING COMEDY,
ROMANCE AND BEAUTY.
Messrs. BROUGHAM, GILBERT, MARLOWE, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LANAGAN, PECK, Mesdames BARRY, GERMON, MESTAYER, McCORMICK.
THURSDAY,
COLEMAN'S COMEDY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Messrs. Gilbert, Ringgold, Marlowe, Williamson, Rockwell, Lanagan, Mesdames Barry, Sefton, Tracy, Fowler, Rowe, Blaisdell.
FRIDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OURS.
MONDAY—ROMANCE AND REALITY.

It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.

Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager........J. E. HAYES
Stage Manager........JOHN H. SELWYN
LAST NIGHTS
AND LAST MATINEES
of the great event of the season.
G. L. FOX,
in his inimitable impersonation of the
RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.
Last matinees, WEDNESDAY, March 15, and SATURDAY, 18.

In preparation, a totally original drama, entitled HORIZON, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly, in which, by his kind permission, MISS AGNES ETHEL, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will appear, and a company selected for its special fitness to the contemporaneous and life-like personages represented.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
GREAT SUCCESS.
STARTLING EFFECTS. NEW SCENERY.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
Burlesque of LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Comedietta, ACHI.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Wednesday, 15th, FRA DIAVOLO, with Mr. HABELMANN in his great role as Fra Diavolo.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for twelve boys; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, (middle-aged,) recently arrived from England, is open to an engagement as governess; converses in French and German; teaches music and the elementary branches; country no objection; first-class references. Call at or address Rev. H. RAGENER'S, No. 101 7th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUES, &C.,
to be sold at auction on account of his
GOING TO EUROPE,

embracing many entirely new and valuable paintings, by celebrated American and foreign artists, not before offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity for collectors to procure choice works, and as usual in Mr. Avery's sale there will be no reservation whatever, and many things, as is always the case, will be sold very low.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN

at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., EVERY DAY AND EVENING until time of sale, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 15, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
2,464 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,028 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Maria Angela*.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 2 East River:
3,200 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Avon*.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
4,472 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
177 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo *Monarca del Mare*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
IN QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"'Curtis on Manhood' should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK, AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE, OF
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Principal characters by
Messrs. EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT, J. H. McVICKER, SHERIDAN, ANDERSON, FENNO, Mmes. PATEMAN and SELDEN.
SATURDAY NIGHT, LAST NIGHT OF MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, March 20,
will be produced Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Last week but one of SARATOGA! } Thirteenth week and LAST BUT ONE of the brilliant local comedy SARATOGA, with all its ORIGINAL CAST; superb original scenery; original effects.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 1, in aid of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM.
Seventeenth and last Matinee but one, NEXT SATURDAY, at 1½.
SHORTLY—Boucicault's last and most brilliant London sensation, JEZEBEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
New and Striking Attractions.
APPEARANCE OF THE RUNNELLS FAMILY.
Thirteenth Week of the
MAJILTONS, THE SKATERS, THE SEIGRISTS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THE
LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GORGEOUS BRIGAND ENTREE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE UNRIVALED
BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE.
GEORGE DONALD,
THE CHAMPION
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BATTOUTE LEAPS.
Acrobatic, Athletic and Gymnastic Skill.
BEAUTIFUL HORSES, PONIES, &c.

S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
Water-color drawings, objects of art, antiques, &c.
Now on exhibition every DAY and EVENING, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., until time of sale, (on account of Mr. Avery's departure for Europe,) MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—SUPERLATIVE educational advantages offered to volunteers. Contraltos and tenors needed. See circulars at CHICKERING'S, No. 11 East 14th-st.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
FRIDAY, March 17, *Cardinal de Richelieu.*
FRIDAY, March 24, *Galileo.*
FRIDAY, March 31, *Oliver Cromwell.*
FRIDAY, April 7, *Daniel Webster.*
At 8 P. M.
Course tickets $3, single tickets $1.
For sale at Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Full membership ticket of the Y. M. C. A., will admit gentleman and lady free.

THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

Lecture by Rev. Prof. STEELE, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the Masonic Temple, corner Grand and 7th sts., Brooklyn, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8. Proceeds in aid of Building Fund of the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Brooklyn, E. D. Tickets 50 cents.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION League Club will be held at the Club-house THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to listen to a lecture from HENRY BERGH, Esq., on—*The Origin, Purposes and Progress of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.* By order
GEO. W. B. HILL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES APPRAISER'S STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 9, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 27th day of March, 1871, for furnishing, fitting and putting in place the iron shutters and doors of the United States Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Penn., as shown by drawings Nos. 8, 11 and 15, the schedule, and this advertisement.

Payments will be made monthly, on the estimate of the Superintendent, of the value of such work as may be completed and in place in the building, at the rate of 90 per cent., 10 per cent. to be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The work will require to be all completed and put in place within three months after the contract is signed, and the contractor has been notified to go on with the work.

Plans and specifications of the shutters, and forms for proposals, can be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Bidders will also be permitted to submit proposals, based on their own designs, explanatory drawings and specifications of which must accompany the bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of shutters, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Bids for Fire-proof Shutters, Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." CHARLES S. CLOSE, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD C. CHAMBERLIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of FITCH, VAN VECHTEN & CO., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TIMOTHY R. CRAWFORD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Joseph N. Collins and James M. Pattee, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
MANCER M. BACKUS, } Assignees.
WM. MOSER, }
mh1-law3wW*

MACHINERY.

FAIRBAIRN, KENNEDY & NAYLOR, MACHINISTS AND TOOL-MAKERS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,

Mr. JOHN STEVENS, representative of the above firm, will be glad to give particulars and prices of machinery for the preparing and spinning of JUTE, HEMP, FLAX, TOW OR WASTE SILK, and of ENGINEERS' GENERAL TOOLS.
Address Post-office Box No. 4,384.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Remarkable Legislation—A Veto—Unparliamentary Style—Gratuities to the Speaker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

The General Assembly adjourned yesterday, at midnight. It is in many respects one of the most remarkable deliberative bodies that ever made laws for a free people. The 156 members are: White, 72, and colored, 84, giving the colored a majority of 12 on joint ballot. As to party, these 156 are, Radical about 125, and 30 Conservative, giving the Radicals a majority of about 95. I know personally of but one member of this Legislature (elected last Fall) who was unable to write his own name. In the preceding Legislature there were others.

VETO OF THE PAY AND MILEAGE BILL.

Among the acts of this Legislature that stamp it as a remarkable one, is its passing a resolution making appropriation for the per diem and mileage of the members, which the Governor felt constrained to veto. The veto Message is itself so extraordinary a document that I beg leave to give it entire, as the best documentary proof of the point in question. It is as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, March 7, 1871.

To the Honorable the Senate of South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I return to your honorable body, without my approval, an act appropriating $265,000 for legislative expenses, for the following reasons, to wit:

First—I regard the expenditure of the money already appropriated during this session, and the sum included in this bill—amounting in the aggregate to four hundred thousand dollars, as simply enormous for one session of the Legislature. It is beyond the comprehension of any one, how the General Assembly could legitimately expend one-half that amount of money. I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that there must have been some secret agency in fixing the sum at that amount, as a number of the members, both of the House and Senate, have expressed their surprise at finding the appropriation changed from $125,000, as it was believed to have passed, to that of $265,000. I regret the necessity of returning the act without my approval, on the last day of the session, but to do otherwise, I feel that I would be recreant to the duties imposed upon me, by becoming a party to a wrong by which the whole people would be made to suffer.

I might give many other cogent reasons why this bill should not become a law, but time prevents my doing other than giving it my unqualified disapproval, believing that the members of the General Assembly will themselves correct an error that must have crept into the bill clandestinely in its enrollment.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

This veto was presented first to the Senate. That body sustained the veto by a vote of 21 to 4. It therefore did not reach the House at all. Thus the General Assembly adjourns without making any appropriation for its own expenses. This seems astonishing; but to understand it we have but to learn that the fraud was perpetrated in the House, and the Senate (which had passed it, as usual, without close scrutiny) refused to indorse such a bare-faced piece of swindling. The stealage (as it is popularly called here) in this four hundred thousand dollar act is said to be a fraction over ninety thousand dollars.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

The session last night, just before the close, was disgraceful in the highest degree. Language rough in every way was bandied with a license that is rarely witnessed outside of bar-rooms. Profanity and slang abounded. The House was a Babel of half-drunk negroes clamoring for a hearing; and some of the whites were quite as drunk as their sable fellows, but the sables had the plurality. About 9 o'clock, as I was leaving the gallery of the House to visit the Senate Chamber, the door-keeper told me I had better stay awhile longer, for he thought there would soon be a fight and some lively fun in the House. I did not take his advice; for even a fisticuff would not have been more disgraceful to the body than the uproar that was prevailing, nor better worth seeing as a show. In the Senate I heard a mulatto Senator, speaking from his desk as a Senator, retort to another Senator calling him "sonny." Slang and Billingsgate were less in the Senate than in the House, at that. A long letter could be filled with the unparliamentary language that was used during the last four hours of this remarkable session.

GRATUITY TO THE SPEAKER.

At the session of the Legislature in 1868-69, a gratuity was voted to the Speaker (F. J. MOSES) for his enjoyment of the Christmas recess. The sum was $150. The session of 1869-70 a gratuity of $500 was voted to him at the close of the session. Yesterday—the close of the session of 1870-71—a gratuity of $1,000 was voted to Speaker MOSES. The progress is rapid—$150 to $500, to $1,000. What next?

CURIOUS FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Equally remarkable with the proceedings of the General Assembly are the reports of the State officers submitted to it. A few items will illustrate this:

1. "Although the Governor has advanced to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company $20,000 from the treasury of the State, as authorized by the act of Assembly of 15th September, 1868, yet the Controller-General (JOHN L. NEAGLE) entirely omits that Company and that sum from his list of debtors of the State."

This is the language of Senator ARNIM. (Republican.)

2. The returns of the Treasurer, NILES G. PARKER, and of the Financial Agent in New-York, H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-street, present for the two years last past an apparent discrepancy of $730,808 03. That is, Mr. PARKER makes the balance due to Mr. KIMPTON by the State to be $150,035 92, while Mr. KIMPTON's books show it to be $880,843 95.

3. In Mr. KIMPTON's report one item of $7,100 91 appears as gold, while in Mr. PARKER's report it appears as United States currency.

4. "Although the Controller-General states the amount to be returned to the financial agent as $540,293 79, and, although the Treasurer states the amount as $504,293 79, (a difference of $36,000 exactly,) yet the Financial Agent himself acknowledges the receipt of only $410,347 22."

I here again quote Senator ARNIM.

MAGDALENA BAY AGAIN.

Return of Another Disappointed Party to San Francisco—The Privations and Sufferings They Have Endured—Perilous Escape in a Whale-Boat.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 6.

The steam-ship *Sacramento*, of the Panama line, landed half-a-dozen men at an early hour Friday morning, who had just returned from Magdalena Bay. One of the party, whose statement is corroborated by his associates in misfortune, gives the following description of his trip and adventures in the attractive regions of Lower California. He says:

"I was, together with a number of other men of this city, induced by misrepresentations about the Lower California Company to take passage on board the schooner *California* on the 7th of January last. After a voyage of nine and a half days we arrived in the promised land, but were not allowed to communicate with the passengers of the schooner *Fanny Hyde*, which happened to be on the point of sailing back to San Francisco. We discovered afterward that this was done intentionally, for, if we had known what hardships our predecessors had to go through with, we would have compelled the master of our craft to return to our home immediately.

The Company has a wharf which can only be reached by walking through the water for half a mile, and the quarters of that institution are situated within five miles of the wharf. Nothing but an arid desert awaits the traveler who wishes to reach the head-quarters of the Lower California Company, and on his arrival there he finds not a square foot of land fit for agricultural purposes. We were informed by Capt. ISHAM, the hired agent of the Company, that San Domingo was the place where we should find what had been promised us; and so we were transported to that 'port,' which we reached after another ten days' trip. The water is so shallow that great difficulty is experienced in those regions to make any headway at all, and we did not average more than eight or nine miles a day.

Several women and children were among the passengers. They landed at Soledad, a point situated this side of San Domingo, and I am very much afraid that they are all doomed to die for want of fresh water and in consequence of exposure unless their husbands have enough money to hire mules and guides to carry them to La Paz, where the American Consul would probably take care of them. They are without any comfort whatever, and have to lie on the bare sand during the night and without any shelter against the hot sun during the day. Nothing can describe the misery to which these poor wretches are exposed.

It is perfectly ridiculous to talk about or try to discover soil which is at all appropriate for raising either cereals, fruit, cotton, vegetables, or any other produce. The cotton which was represented to us to come from the vicinity of the Company's grants, and of which the agent showed us a sample, is evidently from any other part of the world than where it was supposed to grow. What little water is obtainable has to be transported for miles, and at great expense, or the Mexicans take advantage of the fresh arrivals of passengers from the North, and demand exorbitant rates for whatever commodities they are able to offer. The agents of the Company are far from assisting the colonists in their helpless situation. They tell them to go their own way, and give neither reliable information, aid nor even satisfaction in the matter of getting back to San Francisco. I saw a man who had entered into an engagement with a house-builder at the latter city, for the term of nine months, to work as carpenter. He was persuaded to abandon that job, and now he is in Lower California with his wife on the point of starvation, for there is no way to get employment, and the soil produces absolutely nothing. Several parties who had taken plows and other agricultural implements with them, are compelled to abandon them, for they have no use whatever for them. The natives and the wretched misled colonists live on miserable cheese, butter, maple sugar and meat. There is nothing which deserves the name of flour, for the tortillas which the Mexicans prepare are made of corn, ground or smashed between two stones. Our party had fortunately provided themselves with a sufficient amount of provisions to keep them from starving, and were also provided with means for hiring mules in order to explore the country. We were thus enabled to satisfy ourselves as to the question whether anywhere in the vicinity a spot of land could be found which was fit for agricultural purposes, but sand and cactus plants were all we were able to discover. There is no such thing as a farm or rancho at Magdalena Bay, nor in any part of the country through which we traveled. The circulars of the Company talk of the 'city' of Cortez, in which every settler is allowed a lot gratis; that city is under water whenever the southern winds drive the sea toward the shore, and there is not even a solitary shanty to be seen on it. But this is a much less objectionable feature than the gross falsehoods which were spread among the confiding public of California.

The schooner which had taken us down did not return, for it seems that she was hired by the Company for coast duty. We know that another party of men had hired a boat to sail across Magdalena Bay at an enormous expense, and wait for the appearance of the regular Panama steam-ship, but the latter had probably taken her course at such a distance from the coast as not to be visible, and the party had to return to the bay. Fortunately we came across a whale-boat, which took six of us to Cape St. Lucas. This was all that craft would accommodate, although a number of other persons were anxious to take passage on board of her. The distance from where we embarked to Cape St. Lucas is 150 miles, but among the numerous rough passages which I have encountered in the open sea this takes the palm. It is utterly impossible to describe the hardships which we had to go through with during the trip on account of rough sea, want of accommodation, and lack of space to move about. We expected every instant the frail craft would capsize, but we would sooner have gone to the bottom of the sea than remain another day in the inhospitable regions we had just left. We finally reached the Cape and took passage on board the Panama steamer for San Francisco. Our pecuniary losses were heavy, but they are nothing in comparison with the sufferings to which we were exposed."

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Renewal of the Arrest Canards—What Superintendent Kelso Thinks of the Latest Sensation.

Now that the pursuit after the Nathan murderer is freshened by the publication of the description of the man BILLY FORRESTER as the person who is undoubtedly the assassin, the usual crop of idle rumors is springing up in all sections of the Union. In 1865, when WILKES BOOTH was endeavoring to escape from his pursuers, the public were mystified by the contradictory reports of his whereabouts. First he was seen on a train near Niagara Falls going to Canada, next he would be discovered on a steamer on the lakes, again he would be noticed in the far West, and then again nearer Washington. All of these appearances and probable arrests were due to the fact that in each case some unlucky citizen would so closely resemble the fugitive that he would be liable to brief suspicion.

The man FORRESTER, who is now wanted for the Nathan murder, bids fair to be the source of much trouble and annoyance to innocent citizens, who may in some respects closely resemble the description published by the Police authorities, and we may expect to learn that the hated murderer has unexpectedly turned up in the remotest portions of the country, first here and next there. FORRESTER has been the cause of the arrest of no less than two persons in this City already. A day or two ago a man was arrested near Buffalo, and yesterday we learned that FORRESTER had been found in Ohio and at Nantucket Shoals on the same day. The latest sensation in this line comes from Nantucket via Boston. The rumor was that a man had been seen at the Shoals very much like FORRESTER and would be arrested. Superintendent KELSO noticing this paragraph in the papers, telegraphed to Boston for further details, when he was informed that the story was a hoax, or at all events a decided mistake in regard to the identity of the person. Indeed all of these telegraph stories are standing jokes at Police Head-quarters, for they argue that if the local Police of any section had a clue to the identity of the criminal they would first notify the New-York authorities, in order that a proper arrest might be made, and the coveted reward secured. That Superintendent KELSO has not yet received any definite information of the probable whereabouts of FORRESTER, leads that official to believe that there is no hope of an immediate arrest.

No prisoners looking like the missing FORRESTER were received last night at the Central Office, though his arrival was watched for by a special corps of reporters from the sensation journals, and the Police at midnight condescended to impart the information that no person was expected to arrive suspected of being the Nathan murderer.

Forrester Thought to be in a Pennsylvania Jail.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 14.—FORRESTER, the alleged Nathan murderer, is thought to be at present in the Cambria County jail. The authorities there have telegraphed for Pittsburg officers to go and identify him. Officers will be sent there to-night to identify him.

POLITICAL.

The Tammany Grant Club.

A meeting of the Grant Union Republican Central Committee was called for last evening at the "Head-quarters," corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Owing to the fact that the hall was engaged for another purpose, the meeting was adjourned for one month. The business to be transacted was not of very great importance, in view of the fact that the "tender" to the Tammany Republican General Committee will pass through the ordeal of a complete regeneration when its parent organization shall be reconstructed.

Republican Executive Committee.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee met last night at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Hon. HORACE GREELEY presiding. An informal discussion upon the action of the State Committee was held, during which very strongly opposing opinions were ventilated, Gen. FOSTER, Mr. DAYTON and others taking part therein. The appointment of permanent officers was next taken up, and several names were proposed, but all, with the exception of Gen. COCHRANE and Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, met with violent opposition, and the meeting adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

Casualties Last Night—A Fatal Mistake—Drowned from a Ferry-Boat.

ANNE RIDER, aged thirty-two, and a native of England, and a domestic in the employ of J. B. LEE, at No. 104 East Thirtieth-street, died last night from the effects of carbolic acid, which she swallowed in mistake for liquor. Dr. RIVES was summoned to attend the woman, but could not aid her.... A man, supposed to be PETER PILGER, aged thirty, of No. 129 Pitt-street, fell overboard last night from the ferry-boat *Ravenswood*, at East Twenty-fourth-street, and was drowned. He was dressed in a check shirt, black coat and pants. He had a dark complexion, black hair and mustache and goatee. Body sent to the Morgue.

Fires Last Night.

Late last night a fire was discovered in the fourth floor of Nos. 18 and 20 Liberty-street, occupied by JOHNSON & MULLINS, book-binders, who sustained a loss of $500 on stock. The third floor is occupied by A. B. BENNETT, book-pager, damage $200. The building was damaged to the extent of $300. Origin of fire unknown.

A fire occurred, last night, at No. 72 Division-street, occupied by HENRY KELLY as a paint-store. Loss $2,500; insured. Building, owned by WM. COCKROFT, was damaged to the extent of $400; insured for $4,000. No. 74 was also slightly damaged.

Personal.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks, of Gov. Hoffman's Staff, is at the Everett House. Gen. M. W. Ransom, Major W. W. Rollins, Hon. A. W. Woodpin and Dr. J. L. Henry, of North Carolina; Hon. J. M. Scofield, of New-Jersey; Hon. Jas. Tillinghast, of Albany; Hon. N. P. Langford, of Montana, and Hon. H. J. Kimball, of Atlanta, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Thos. H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. D. Monteath, of Albany; Capt. Feathergill, of the British Army; Hon. James Terwilliger, of Syracuse; Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; C. L. Painter, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. H. D. Sherrill, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Clingman, of North Carolina, and Col. R. H. Jones, of Maryland, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Astor House. Hon. J. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut, is at the New-York Hotel. W. B. Thorn, of Ohio, J. C. Stewart, of Washington, and A. B. Denton, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Vernon Seaman, of San Francisco, is at the St. James Hotel.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

"Proverbs: Not Solomon's"—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Deems.

A lecture (the second in a course) with the above title was delivered, last evening, by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-street. Lord CHESTERFIELD, said he, declared that no man of fashion ever makes use of a proverb, and yet his Lordship could not have averred that David's son was not a man of fashion. Solomon spoke three thousand proverbs in a life-time. SHAKESPEARE's proverbs are familiar to thousands who never read a word of his plays. HOWELL says that a proverb should have three ingredients—shortness, sense and salt—attic, perhaps. It speaks well for humanity that inhuman proverbs do not live; they are crushed out. Among the proverbs he alluded to, and with which he declared he took issue were: "Little people should be seen and not heard:" "Love me love my dog;" "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones;" "When you are in Rome do as the Romans do;" "Forewarned is forearmed," &c. He gave his reasons in a humorous way, which told well with his audience. Honesty, he declared, was not, in his estimation, the best policy. Let every man do right from right motives. He gave a new rendering of the proverb "Never put off till to-morrow what should be done today." It had been his bugbear through life, and he substituted, "Never do today anything you can safely put off till to-morrow." Lastly, the proverb "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," although in some respects commendable, was not calculated to benefit the world, since, living or dead, a man's character is its property.

The Concurrence of Genesis and Geology—A Lecture by Prof. Egleston.

The third lecture of the course in Rutgers Female College, in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias, was delivered last evening by Prof. T. EGLESTON, who selected as his subject, "The Bible in the Rocks." He said: I have chosen this subject for my lecture, not because there is anything startling or new in it, but because on both sides there are equally conscientious persons supporting exactly opposite ideas, and it is well for all to arrive at some decision in the matter. If we take the testimony of the Bible, we find that in no one case does it disclose a physical fact, but as it was written for Hebrew bondsmen, so all of the illustrations are of a simple nature, and can be comprehended by the most unenlightened. Yet these illustrations are perfectly consistent with the latest discoveries of modern science. There is a considerable ambiguity in reference to the term "day" as used in the first two chapters of Genesis; for we find that in that short space there are six different meanings applied to it. We must, therefore, conclude that this means an indefinite period of time, and in this opinion we have the concurrent testimony of the rocks. In both of the accounts we find that inorganic life was created in the first three days—which may be called ages of times—and the organic life in the last three. True to every detail, the strata of geological formations show the exact fossils we should have a right to expect, were we guided solely by Biblical information. Even in the case of man, about whose origin more disputes have arisen than on any other subject, it has been conclusively shown that he must have been created in what Moses called the evening of the sixth day. There can be no real conflict between these two books of the Great Author; both are revelations made by Him to man; the earlier telling of God-made harmonies coming up from the deep past; the latter teaching of man's relation to his Maker, and speaking of the loftier harmonies of the utmost future.

Irish Literary History—Lecture by Rev. James Hegarty.

Rev. JAMES HEGARTY lectured, last evening, in the large hall of the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on the subject of "Irish Literary History," in the presence of a numerous and intelligent audience. In an address of upward of an hour's duration, the reverend gentleman graphically detailed the leading incidents connected with the literary history of Ireland ere foreign invaders desecrated the country, and showed by historical references the great influence which her educational and religious institutions effected on general European history. In reference to her later political career, he remarked that previous to the great triumphs of the present century total separation would have been the best boon to the Irish people, but a new administration wielded the affairs of the English nation, a more liberal spirit prevailed, and all Ireland now desired was self-legislation and a native Parliament. The lecturer's address was replete with brilliant passages, and was filled throughout with a quiet vein of humor which elicited repeated applause. The proceeds were devoted toaid the erection of a cathedral in the City of Cork, Ireland.

Extensive Fire in East Brooklyn—Destruction of the Grand-Street Railroad Stables—Fifty Horses Roasted Alive.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, the stables of the Grand-street Railroad Company on Meeker-avenue, near William-street, Brooklyn, were discovered to be on fire. The flames originated in a wooden extension attached to the main building used as a kind of hospital for sick horses, and as there was no necessity for any fire being used around this place it is believed that the flames were of incendiary origin. The only person in the building when the fire was first noticed was an old watchman, and he lost no time in giving the alarm, but before anything could be done the flames had made considerable headway in the principal building. In this place there were 100 horses, and the work of saving them of course first absorbed the attention of those who had come to the rescue. The halters of the animals were at once cut, and every effort made to drive them all out into the street, but between the smoke, fire and excitement the efforts were partly unavailing, for at least fifty of them perished. This was the principal loss sustained, for the building being but a mere frame work of brick and wood, though considerably injured, was of no great value. The total damage on stock and building will be found to be about $16,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000, as follows: Fulton Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; Lenox Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; Standard Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; Nassau Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; National Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; American Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, $5,000; total, $40,000. The Fire-Marshal has instituted an investigation.

German Peace Jubilee Preparations.

The Special Committee appointed to arrange the details of the German peace jubilee, which is to come off on Easter Monday, met at Liederkranz Hall yesterday afternoon, Ex-Gov. SOLOMON presiding. The Procession Committee, through Col. BENDIX, submitted a programme for the procession, which, judging from the arrangements, will be a very large and imposing affair. It will be composed of twelve divisions. The line of march will be from Fourteenth-street, through Broadway, Fourth-street, Bowery, Canal-street, Orchard-street, Houston-street, Avenue A to Tompkins-square. The Committee on Mass-meeting submitted a report, which was adopted. On the square four platforms are to be erected for speakers, and in the centre a large platform, 100 by 100 feet, for vocalists and the orchestra, who at intervals are to perform. The following speakers are selected: English speakers—Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant. German speakers—Oswald Ottendorfer, Gov. Salomon, Carl Schurz, Weil von Gernsbach, Dr. Berkmann, Rev. Mr. Held, Magnus Gross, Hugo Wesendonck, Sackreuter, and Steffen. The Finance Committee presented a report, from which it appeared that in the estimate of the Committee $10,000 will be raised by subscription, and that the expenses will amount to $5,000. Consul KUHNE was chosen Treasurer.

Westchester County Tragedies—The Coming Trial of Buckout, the Sleepy Hollow Murderer.

The March Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will commence at White Plains on Monday next, 20th inst., before Hon. Justice GILBERT of the Supreme Court, Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and the Justice of Sessions.

The law which was in force for some time in regard to the impanneling of juries, and occasioned great inconvenience and embarrassment, in fact rendered it almost impossible to obtain a jury under its provisions for the trial of any important criminal case having been repealed, it is contemplated by District-Attorney DYCKMAN to place J. V. BUCKOUT on trial on the 28th inst., either for the murder of his wife, or for that of Mr. RENDALL, Sr., at Sleepy Hollow, on the 1st day of January, 1870.

JACOB LEUENBURGER, who shot Miss FREDERICA MEYER a few weeks ago, and has been indicted for her murder, has so far recovered from the effects of the wound inflicted on his own head by the discharge of a pistol at it, as to be considered entirely out of danger, although the ball has not yet been extracted. He speaks freely on the subject of the late tragedy, and still expresses his regrets that he did not succeed in taking his own life as well as that of Miss MEYER.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

PATRICK BURKE, a notorious First Ward ruffian, met HENRY BENDER in Greenwich-street on Monday evening, and incontinently proceeded to rob him of his gold watch and chain. BENDER did not relish the proceeding, so seized the robber, who attempted to throw his victim into a cellar-way, and also struck him several times in the face in order to free himself. The owner of the watch, however, held on to BURKE until Officer O'CALLAHAN came up and took the fellow into custody, Mr. BENDER being so fortunate as to find his property on the sidewalk near the scene of the robbery. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, the complainant stated that he had engaged passage on a steamer bound for Germany, so the Magistrate ordered the papers to be sent forthwith to the Grand Jury, in order that BURKE may be tried this week, and not delay the complainant.

JOSEPH SMITH was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, charged with stealing a $2 bill from his employer, AUSTIN D. THOMPSON, keeper of a restaurant at No. 222 Broadway. SMITH, when charged with the theft by THOMPSON, acknowledged that he had at different times taken sums, amounting in all to at least $1,600. He begged THOMPSON not to arrest him, and went to the Citizens', National Freedman's and Atlantic Savings Banks, where he had deposited and drew out $1,200, which he gave to Mr. THOMPSON. He also gave him a gold watch, a set of gold studs, and a lease of a house in New-Jersey. He was willing, in fact, to make any amount of restitution, but nothing could save him from arrest. The Court heard the foregoing story from the complainant, which the prisoner himself corroborated. The Justice remanded the accused till next Thursday, as he desired to investigate the case more thoroughly. SMITH had $20 a week salary.

Yesterday THEODORE D. BOUGHTON, of the firm of T. D. BOUGHTON & Co., dealers in paints, No. 37 Murray-street, was arrested by Detective WALLING, of the Central Police, on a bench warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the alleged forgery of the indorsements of several notes, to the amount of $400 in the aggregate, all of which were discounted at the Metropolitan Bank. It is alleged that instead of being forgeries the indorsements are fictitious as it was found when the notes went to protest, as they all did, that there were no such persons as the indorsers in existence. The prisoner is detained at Police Head-quarters.

Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested FREDERICK FLAGTREE yesterday on the complaint of Mrs. MARGARET BISHOP, of No. 142 East Sixty-first-street, who accused him of having personated a detective officer, and endeavored to extort $30 from her and her sister, ELIZA PAULSON, as an inducement for him to exercise his influence with the Magistrates at the Court of Special Sessions in behalf of a brother awaiting trial. FLAGSTREET has for some weeks been noticed loitering near the Tombs and intercepting women visiting the prison to see friends, and it is supposed that he has obtained money in many instances from credulous people. Justice DOWLING closed the prisoner's career as a detective by holding him for trial.

The modest TWEED's disinterested admirers met yesterday, afternoon and the money contributed by each was refunded. The sum total was announced as $7,973. Justice SHANDLEY, who presided, said he "had contemplated eventually making a public proposition that the testimonial finally take the form of the establishment of a grand public charitable institution bearing Mr. TWEED's honored name, so overcoming the prejudices that the statue proposition had engendered, and passing the fame of that statesman, philanthropist and patriot down to future generations. Mr. TWEED has willed otherwise, and we must submit." He then declared the Tweed Monument Association dissolved.

The case of FULLER against STILWELL was commenced, yesterday, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge INGRAHAM, to set aside a conveyance of an interest in real estate assigned to the defendant, the plaintiff alleging that the conveyance was signed under a misapprehension as to the nature of the instrument. The case involves the existence of a will by plaintiff's sister, who died some years since in Havana, possessed of considerable property, estimated at about $160,000, and whose papers, it is alleged, were destroyed by some parties interested in her estate, after her death.

In the case of GOUGH against CAMPBELL, Judge JOACHIMSEN, of the Marine Court, yesterday made an order opening the judgment against the defendant on payment of $27 costs, and permitting him to come in and make his defense. It will be remembered, as published in the TIMES a few days since, that a verdict for $1,000 was entered by default against the defendant, who is one of Mr. BERGH's officers, for an alleged false arrest of the plaintiff. The defendant now asks the opportunity to show fight, and the trial has been fixed for the second Monday of the April term.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, the second trial of ALEXIS NICOLAI, the Russian who was charged with manufacturing counterfeit currency, was commenced. The prisoner was convicted at the last term of the Court, but on the application of his counsel a new trial was granted, on the ground that important testimony was obtained which was not put in evidence. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides and the Court adjourned till this morning.

The Chamber of Commerce French Relief Committee yesterday morning received a dispatch from its Treasurer, Mr. CHARLES LANIER, now in London, in which he says that the London Committee is doing efficient work, and the practical application of relief is going on promptly and energetically. Further contributions of money, however, are much needed.

Rev. JOHN LORD, LL.D., in response to a request from a large number of prominent gentlemen of this city, has consented to repeat his lectures on Cardinal DE RICHELIEU, GALILEO, OLIVER CROMWELL and DANIEL WEBSTER before the Young Men's Christian Association. They will be given on successive Friday evenings, commencing next Friday.

JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 60 James-street, and FRANCIS UPTON, of No. 14 Baxter-street, quarreled in Baxter-street, last night, when UPTON fractured his opponent's skull with a bottle. SULLIVAN was removed to the Park Hospital, and UPTON locked up in the Franklin-street Police Station.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, ANTHONY DENDINGELLY was committed for examination on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill of the Shoe and Leather National Bank on HENRY SCHLOV, of No. 310 Grand-street.

Mr. BERGH will lecture, by invitation, before the Union League Club, this evening, at 8 o'clock, on the "Origin, Purposes and Progress of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, CHARLES CODY, a bell-boy employed in the St. James Hotel, was committed on a charge of stealing $650 from the residence of Rev. Father CALLAGHAN, at Sag Harbor.

The payment of pensions at the United States Pension Office progresses apace. Yesterday 150 pensions, representing $7,500, were paid. Nearly $80,000 have been disbursed since the 4th of March.

The Ball, Hop and Pleasure Club give their annual calico hop at Irving Hall to-night.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. DETMARSH DURYEA, one of the most wealthy residents of Flatbush, committed suicide at a late hour on Monday night by taking laudanum. He was fifty-five years of age. About six months ago his wife died, leaving $70,000 to some of her relatives; this action so preyed upon his mind that he took his own life. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon.

Deputy United States Marshal BAKER was assaulted and beaten by a crowd of roughs at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Bridge-street yesterday afternoon. His life was at one time in danger, but he was finally rescued by Detective FINDOUT. No arrests were made.

The Grand Jury visited Raymond-street Jail yesterday morning, and subsequently reported to Judge TAPPAN that it is not only in a horrible condition, sanitarily considered, but is conducted in a manner disgraceful to a civilized community.

LONG ISLAND.

By the consolidation of the First, Second, and Third New-York Internal Revenue Districts, JAMES FREELAND, Collector of the Second District, becomes Collector of the new district; Gen. JAMES GORDON, Assessor of the Third, becomes Assessor of the new district. The following Assistant Assessors of Queens County, have been appointed: S. S. AYMAR, for Jamaica and Newtown; A. B. WRIGHT, for Flushing; J. B. COOPER, for Hempstead; ABRAHAM BOGARD, for Oyster Bay and New-Hempstead.

GILBERT LAWRENCE died at College Point a short time since, leaving a large and valuable estate; also a large number of heirs-at-law. His affairs were left in a very disorderly shape, involving, it was thought at the time, a long and tedious litigation. The heirs called a meeting, and after consultation it was resolved to settle the matter without troubling the lawyers. Unfortunately, one of the heirs objects, and because LEONARD W. LAWRENCE never enjoyed the luxury of a Court fight, the estate is to be involved in an expensive and lengthy litigation. Some of the legal fraternity of the county scratch their heads. It is reported that they have had something to do with Master LEONARD's decision.

A few days ago the schooner *Frederick Tyler*, from New-Brunswick, N. J., loaded with about 205 tons of coal, bound for Providence, R. I., ran on the outer Bar off Peconic. The Captain and crew took the yawl boat. Shortly afterward she cleared the Bar and ran ashore on the beach, where she remained until high tide, when she was got off and started on her journey with but slight damage.

The surveyors of the Port Jefferson Branch Railroad have arrived at that place, having completed their survey of the route a few days ago. They are now engaged in a survey to locate the depots and necessary buildings in the village.

NEW-JERSEY.

The town elections in Bloomfield and Montclair, which occurred on Monday, have resulted in the election of the general Republican ticket in both places. The Republican success in Montclair was an improvement on last year, the average majority being 134. The appropriations in Bloomfield for the ensuing year are: Roads, $6,000; poor, $2,500; contingencies, $3,500; schools, $4 per scholar; cross-walks, $500. The appropriations for Montclair for the ensuing year are: Roads, $6,000; schools, $4 per scholar; poor, $1,500; incidentals, $1,000.

Gen. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, has caused to be deposited in the museum of Princeton College a set of fire-arms which, upon examination, will show the history and improvements in such arms from the foundation of our Government to the present time. Beginning with the old flint musket the successive stages are shown, until the observer reaches the Springfield musket and the Prussian needle-gun. The collection also contains specimens of all of the arms used by the rebels during the war, and the best and latest arms of foreign countries. The collection embraces over one hundred pieces, all in perfect condition.

A boy twelve years old, named GEORGE KREIG, residing with his father in Elizabeth, was arrested there yesterday for perpetrating several petty frauds with an adroitness quite precocious in one of his years. Posting himself in the domestic affairs of a Miss THOMPSON, he called on her confectioner, shoe-maker and grocer, obtaining goods in each case. Next he visited a relative of Miss THOMPSON and borrowed $2, and not satisfied with his success he called on a Mrs. CALLAWAY, who discovered the fraud and had him arrested.

Mrs. WESSBACK, a German woman, living on the tow-path, near Chatham-street, Newark, on Sunday had some difficulty with her husband, and on Monday night attempted suicide by taking a large dose of Paris green. An emetic was administered, and, on her partial recovery yesterday, she was found to be a raving maniac. She was sent to the Asylum at Trenton.

The edifice in course of erection for the First Congregational Church of Montclair will cost about $50,000, of which sum nearly $20,000 are available. The pastor, Rev. A. H. BRADFORD, advocates as much beauty and costliness in the construction and finish of sacred edifices as people can afford.

The ferry-boat *Central* was run into yesterday by a vessel in tow of a propeller and the forward part of the gentlemen's cabin was badly crushed in. The passengers were much alarmed, but their fears were soon quieted. The damage is slight.

The colored citizens of Newark are making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on the 6th of April. The colored citizens of Orange will assist in the celebration.

Steam excavators are at work day and night on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad. The trestle-work over the Passaic Flats is being filled in with earth, and the road is rapidly being completed.

Justice BOINE, of West Hoboken, who was on trial on a charge of malfeasance in office, as already reported, was yesterday acquitted by the jury.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Lieut. Henry G. Macy has been ordered to the South Atlantic Fleet; First Assistant-Engineer G. Harris, to the Boston Navy-yard; Master Henry C. Pendleton, detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the *Portsmouth*, South Atlantic Fleet; Master George H. Church, detached from the *Portsmouth* and ordered to return to the United States; First Assistant-Engineer Henry C. Blye, from the Pacific Fleet, and ordered home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14.—American Securities opened quiet and steady, and closed quiet. Stocks closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M
Consols for money	91¾	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
United States 5-20s, '62	91¾	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '62, old	91¼	91¼	91¼
United States 5-20s, '67	90¼	90¼	90¼
United States 10-40s	88¾	....	88¾
Illinois Cent. Railroad Shares	110½	110½	110½
Erie Railroad Shares	17¾	....	18½
Atl. & Gt. West. R.R. Shares	30¼	....	30½

LIVERPOOL, March 14—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady and closed firm. Middling Uplands opened steady and closed at 7⅛d.@7¼d., and Middling Orleans at 7½d.@7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. WHEAT—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 were American.

LONDON, March 14.—TALLOW, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM, 16½d.@17d. ℔ gallon. LINSEED-OIL firmer; market bare; sales have been made at £33 5s.@£33 10s. ℔ ton. HOPS quiet at £3@£3 10s. ℔ bale for American.

ANTWERP, March 14.—PETROLEUM is quoted at 49½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—COTTON firm, asking higher rates; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 535 bales; exports, coastwise, 125 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 14,163 bales. FLOUR more active for all grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 @$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 62½@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. CLOVER-SEED firm at $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT steady but not active; choice White, $2 05@$2 15; fair to prime, $1 60@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2 10; fair to good, $1 55@$1 75; common, $1 40@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 58@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 65. CORN firm; White Southern at 84c.@86c.; Yellow do., 83c. OATS in fair demand at 63c.@65c. Mess PORK quiet at $22. BACON firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Rib, 12c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. LARD steady at 13½c. WHISKY steady and quiet at 92½c.@93c.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—COTTON nominal at 13½c. FLOUR easier; Superfine Winter, $5 75@$5 85; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 60@$7. WHEAT firmer; Soft Iowa Spring, $1 39; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 40; strictly Prime, $1 55@$1 60. CORN active; Mixed, in elevator, 50c.@52c.; do. sacked, 59c.@61c. OATS active; Mixed, in bulk, 49½c.@52c.; Sacked higher at 55c.@58c. BARLEY steady at 85c.@90c. for Fall; 95c.@$1 05 for Spring. RYE firm at 93c. for Prime. WHISKY unchanged. PORK firmer at $21, cash; seller April, $20 75@$21. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. BACON—Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured and Plain, 13½c.@16c.; Canvased, 16½c. LARD nominal at 12c. HOGS quiet at $6@$7. CATTLE higher at $4@$4 12½. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—The only transactions in the grain markets today were sales of 10 cars New CORN at 73c. on the track; the market is generally dull, quotations nominally as follows: City-ground Spring FLOUR, $6 75@$7 25; No. 2 Spring WHEAT, $1 40; RYE, $1 10; OATS, 59c.@60c.; BARLEY, 85c.@$1; TIMOTHY-SEED and CLOVER, $6@$7 25; HIGH-WINES, 90c.; PORK, $21 50; LARD, 13c.@13½c. CATTLE dull, but holders firm; receipts, 153 cars, against 204 up to same day last week; 76 cars went eastward in first hands; sales were made of 29 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,528 ℔s., at $7 62½, and 81 head Illinois, 1,378 ℔s., at $7: stock fair to good. Indiana and Illinois SHEEP, no trade of any importance, mostly through shipments; 197 Illinois, averaging 80 ℔s., sold at $5 50. HOGS depressed; sales of 187 head, averaging 200 to 222 ℔s., at $7@$7 12½.

CHICAGO, March 14.—FLOUR quiet and steady; Spring Extras, $5 50@$6 55. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 24⅛@$1 25⅛; during the afternoon steady at $1 24⅛@$1 24⅜, cash. CORN firm; closed 53½c.; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet; closed 49½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 89½c.@90c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 77½c.@79½c. HIGHWINES firm at 87½c. PROVISIONS firm and higher. Mess PORK, $21, cash; $21 25, seller April; $21 62½, seller May. LARD, 12⅛c.@12¼c., cash. Dry salted SHOULDERS, 7¼c.@7⅜c., loose. Live HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 95. CATTLE firm at $3 85@$5 90. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—COTTON advancing with a fair demand; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and drooping at 57c. OATS steady with a moderate demand. BARLEY steady with a moderate demand. PROVISIONS—Demand light; holders firm. Mess PORK, $21 50 asked, no sales. Bulk MEATS—7¾c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@10c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Sides, asked; ¼c. less offered. BACON, 8¾c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11¼c. for Sides, asked; ¼c. less offered; jobbers sales at the offered prices. LARD—12½c.@12¾c. asked, no sales. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales 510 hhds. WHISKY dull and lower at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 14⅞c.@15c.; Middling Orleans, 15¼c.@15⅜c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $31. FLOUR dull, and holders pressing on the market; Extra Families at $5 50@$7 for Pennsylvania, $6 75@$7 37½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7@$7 75 for Indiana and Ohio; fancy lots at $8@$9 50. WHEAT dull; Indiana Red, $1 64@$1 65; Ohio, $1 63; White, $1 75@$1 85. RYE commands $1 05. CORN in limited demand; Yellow, 80c.@81c. OATS unchanged. COFFEE firm. SUGAR steady; Refining Cuba, 8¼c.@8⅜c. MOLASSES—New crop Cuba Muscovado sells at 35c.@36c. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY unchanged.

OSWEGO, March 14.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 2,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. CORN firm, but dull; sales 1200 bushels at 87c. and 400 bushels at 88c. OATS quiet. BARLEY held at $1 for Prime Up-lake Canada. CORN-MEAL $1 90 for bolted and $1 80 for unbolted ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c; to Albany, 52c.; Millfeed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5 20 ℔ ton.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—TOBACCO—Sales, 323 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 50; low to medium Leaf, $6 75@$12. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13c.@13¼c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT steady at $1 25 for Red; $1 50 for White. CORN—Shelled, 68c. OATS, 63c, RYE, $1, sacked. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $21. LARD—Tierce, 12c.; Keg, 13½c.@13¾c. BACON steady; Packed Shoulders held at 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; loose. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16c.; Plain Hams, 14½c., packed. WHISKY held at 87c.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices advanced to 13¾c.@14c.; receipts, 1,620 bales; shipments, 1,700 bales. FLOUR firm at $6 25@$8 50. CORN steady at 70c.@71c. OATS firm at 62c. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK weak at $22 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 11c.@12c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.@11c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 14.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 224 head; supply light; sales, Choice at $11 25; Extra, $10 50@$11; First Quality, $10@$10 25; Second, $8@$9 50; Third, $6@$7. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,152 head; butchers bought sparingly; sales, in lots, at $2 50@$3 75 each; Extra, $4@$7. Veal CALVES, $5@$12.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $1 26⅜ for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 23⅜ for No. 2 Milwaukee. OATS steady; No. 2, 53c. CORN dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 59½c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY dull; No. 2, 75c. HOGS firm at $7 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—COTTON firmer, held higher; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; net receipts, 4,210 bales; gross, 4,300 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,028 bales; to Vera Cruz, 603 bales; sales 13,300 bales; stock, 294,224 bales.

TOLEDO, March 14.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 44; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 41½. CORN in good demand at full prices. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, March 14.—COTTON in good demand with poor offerings; middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,511 bales; exports, coastwise, 18 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 76,467 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Nothing doing in WHEAT. RYE quiet and dull. CORN neglected. BARLEY unchanged; sales 300 bushels No. 1 Six-rowed in bags at $1 10. OATS quiet and steady at 68c.@70c.

GALVESTON, March 14.—COTTON steady; Good, Ordinary, 11½c.@11¾c.; net receipts, 2,038 bales; exports to Great Britain, 850 bales; coastwise, 49 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 54,975 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14.—COTTON closes at 13¾c. Spirits TURPENTINE unsettled; no sales reported. RESIN firm at $2 25 for Strained, and $4 75 for Pale. TAR, $1 55.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,114 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,092 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 25,878 bales.

NORFOLK, March 14.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 12¾c.; net receipts, 750 bales; exports, coastwise, 685 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,841 bales.

BOSTON, March 14.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 495 bales; gross, 2,200 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 10,500 bales.

MOBILE, March 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,399 bales; coastwise, 583 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 61,208 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 42. CORN dull at 66c. OATS quiet at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull at $4 95@$5; Refined, 22½c.

WILMINGTON, March 14.—COTTON advanced and steady; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 217 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 3,420 bales.

DETROIT, March 14—FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady and advanced 1c.@2c.; Extra at $1 56. CLOVER-SEED advancing; sales at $6 90@$7.

AUGUSTA, March 14.—COTTON firmer and more active at 13¾c. for Middling; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 360 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A "MARCH" ITEM.—KNOX has brought out in matchless beauty his Spring style of gentleman's Hat, and his patrons are marching in solid columns to his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, resolved on its capture. We wish them success.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	March 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 15	New-York	Bremen.
China	March 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 16	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Manhattan	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Missouri	March 16	New-York	Vera Cruz
Cleopatra	March 18	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 10½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 12½ P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Aleppo*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1:30 P. M. For Havana, by the *Missouri*, at 3 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:12 | Sun sets......6:06 | Moon rises.2:49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:03 | Gov. Island..3:52 | Hell Gate..5:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Westphalia, Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Parker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Washington & Co.; Glaucus, Wolden, Boston.

Ships Neptune, Quailey, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford Bros. & Co.; Orion, Harding, Galveston, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Paolina, Mirka, Antwerp, Slocovich & Co.; Stampede, (Br.,) Thomas, St. Johns, N. F., Snow & Burgess; Jennie Cobb, Parkard, Key West, Fla., Snow & Burgess; Jerome Jones, (Br.,) Crosby, Tybee, Boyd & Hincken; Joshua Loring, Loring, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; India, (Russian,) Inngell, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; James A. Borland, Baker, Jr., Rotterdam, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brigs John McDonald, Payson, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Burrows, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Marguerite, Gavin, St. Johns, P. R., Winchester & Townsend; Lolla, (Br.,) Williams, Gibraltar, Geo. A. Phillips & Collins; Centaur, Stanley, Cardenas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. Admiral, Steelman, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Hattie E. Dodge, Freeman, Barbadoes, H. W. Loud & Co.; Laura A. Webb, Webb, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Ricardo Barras, Newton, Matanzas, B. J. Wenberg; Curtis Tilton, Thompson, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Laura Pride, Scopeau, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Mary R. Heckman, White, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Feb. 26, and Southampton, March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrich & Co. Had very strong westerly winds and heavy sea up to the Banks; from thence very fine weather. On the 12th, lat. 41 25, lon. 62 15, passed Norwegian brig signal steering W. Same day, 340 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Hansa, bound E.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, March 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, March 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Achilles, Colborn, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal to James Hand.

Ship Ivanhoe, (of Belfast, Me.,) Harriman, Calcutta Nov. 7, and Sand's Head Nov. 10, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator in Indian Ocean Nov. 27; had strong westerly gales off the Cape of Good Hope, passing which Jan. 17, St. Helena 28th, and crossed the equator in Atlantic, Feb. 13, in lon. 31 15; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with fine weather.

Ship Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josephen, Taganrog 109 ds., via Malta 56 ds., with wool to Heinneman & Payson, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 1; had strong westerly gales in the Mediterranean, and light and variable winds in the Atlantic.

Bark McGilvery, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Amoy Oct. 4, via St. Helena Jan. 30, with tea to Morewood & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Had strong gales in the China Sea, and light winds and calms in the Atlantic; passed Anjier Nov. 22, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17, and crossed the equator Feb. 18, in lon. 38; March 6, lat. 24, lon. 71 20, spoke ship St. James, (of Richmond, Me.,) from Liverpool, bound S., with loss of cutwater and head-gear, and appeared to have been in collision with some vessel.

Bark Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Remusen, Malaga 48 ds., with fruit to Grund & Cerero. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Argo, (of Lunnenburg, N. S.,) Carton, Barbadoes, 14 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to T. T. & F. A. Dwight—vessel to Geo. H. Philips & Collins. Had fine weather; has been 2 ds. N. of Hatteras. March 8, lat. 30, lon. 71 30, spoke bark Cora Lee, (Br.,) from Barbadoes bound to Boston, 16 ds. out.

Brig Monarcodel, Mare, (Ital.,) Gargeola, Pastellamare 80 ds., via Gibraltar Jan. 5, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.,—vessel to Sclocovich & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Cigel, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Napier & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Feb. 17 in lon. 40, and since had fine weather.

Schr. Isaac Rich, (of Salem,) Bryant, Surinam 16 ds., with cedar timber to F. W. Holmes—vessel to order. Had fine weather; March 10, lat. 33 50, lon. 75 08 spoke brig Day Spring, (of St. Thomas,) steering N. E. Left in port bark Howland disch., and brigs Unicorn, Cook, to sail March 1, and Tula waiting.

Brig Alex. Nickels, Rosebrook, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Alice G. Grace, (of Boston,) Gilchrist, Cardenas 11 ds., with melado to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. March 9, 20 miles S. from Cape Hatteras, in a gale from S., carried away the foremast 10 feet below the topmast, foreboom, both gaftopsails, and split foresail; March 12, off Absecum, in a gale from S., lost the mainsail.

Schr. David Currie, (of Portland,) Barroll, Mosquito Inlet 6 ds., with ship-timber to Swift Bros. & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Mosquito Inlet 6 ds., with ship-timber to Swift Bros. & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Frederick Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port brig Cassaletta, for New-York, wtg.; schr. D. F. Keeling from Baltimore, disché.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell & Co.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, (of Georgetown,) McIndoe, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. March 9, lat. 27 19, lon. 74 53, passed schr. E. V. Glover, bound S.

Schr. Laura, (Br.,) Day, Halifax, N. S., 6 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. M. C. McLean, (Br.,) Chisholm, Cape Canso 11 ds., with fish to Whitman & Foster.

Schr. Adeliza, (of Machias,) Wright, Messina 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2, and had fine weather. Feb. 17, lat. 29, lon. 30, spoke ship Pontiac, from Marseilles for New-York.

Schr. Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria L. Pratt, Buell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Romeo, Matthews, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. Wallace, Meads, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Hally, Nickerson, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Adams, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Dickenson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Ball, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Allen Middleton, Gladding, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Judge Low, Bunker, Eastport, with fish to master.

Schr. St. Mary, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Mahaffer, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Randolph, Stellman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silver Lake, Reed, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bengal, Hatch, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. S. Darling, Smith, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Onrust, Heath, East Greenwich.
Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Southport.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Mauna, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Millstone Point.
Schr. E. H. Edwards, Edwards, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Anderson, New-London.
Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Millstone Point.
Schr. A. C. Crandall, Rogers, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. V. Barkelew, Hows, Bridgeport.
Schr. Arcturus, Chase, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. R. P. Chase, Rowland, Norwalk.
Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Urbana, Allen, Westport.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Westport.
Schr. Ann & Susan, Henderson, Providence.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Norwalk.
Schr. Fred Tyler, Tirrell, Providence.
Schr. Watchful, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Alert, Allen, Sag Harbor.
Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Bristol.
Schr. Senator, Franklin, Bridgeport.
Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.
Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. Highlander, Lynch, Norwalk.
Schr. P. S. C. Vought, Small, Norwalk.
Schr. Ned Sumter, Shaw, New-Bedford.
Schr. Moses Eddy, Cartell, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy C. Hall, Hall, Millstone Point.
Schr. Fly, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Isabella, Taylor, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; India, for Glasgow; James Adger, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., cloudy.

Below.

Ship A. & E. Lovitt, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Goudy, from Greenock Jan. 10, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has lost all her mizzen-yards and after sails.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14.—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia.

Below, ship Empire, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; brig Charles Wesley, from Belfast, Me.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; bark Belleste, for Liverpool; bark Celeste, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 14.—The pilot boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore, brig Andross, from Messina; passed out, bark Adelaide; brigs Chowan and Agnes, for Rio, bark Hockelaga, for Liverpool, brigs Ismyr, for Cork, Chesapeake, for Demerara, M. E. Marston and Thomas Walters.

PORTLAND, Me., March 14.—Arr. steam-ship Peruvian, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 14.—Arr. bark Nicholas Thaya, from Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—Arr. ship Melrose, from Liverpool; bark Resource, from New-York; schrs. Susanna, from Boston; Rockland, E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia. Cleared, bark Empress, for Newport, England; ship Chas. Davenport, for Lowest Pass.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 13.—Arr. steamer Leopard, Philadelphia, Boston; bark Chasca, for Boston; brigs Marshall, Dutch, Boston, Baltimore; Isadora, (Br.,) St. Marc, Hayti 15 ds., Boston; Edith Hall, Mobile 17 ds., Salem; schrs. M. A. Folsom, Brazil Jan. 27 for Boston; Wm. Deuning, Baltimore, Boston; James Phelps, Boston, Essex, Conn.; Neponset, Boston, Providence; Lizzie Thompson, Newburyport, New-York; Helen G. King, Cardenas 9 ds., for St. Andrews, N. B.; Harriet S. Brooks, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 6 ds., Boston.

March 13, A. M.—Arr. brig Ellen, Turk's Island, Boston. Sld. steamer Leopard; bark Gan Eden; brigs Union Star, (Br.,) Marshall Dutch, Cosmos and Alice M., (Br.,) schrs. Harriet S. Brooks, Helen G. King, Lugano, Emma F. Lowis, Henrietta, John M. Ball, William Deming, James Phelps, M. A. Folsom, Neponset, Lizzie Thompson and Golden Rule.

Foreign Ports.

At Barocoa, March 6, schrs. Phebe and Roque Alayo, for New-York, to sail 7th; Francis Davis; Race Horse and John Atwood for do., 11th; Samuel R. Fabens for do., 12th; at Arroyo, March 1, schrs. E. de Hart for New-Haven in 7 ds.; Stampede and S. C. Evans for New-York, wtg. cargo; left at Ponce schr. Onward, for Providence.

HAVANA, March 14.—Arrived, steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, from Vera Cruz for New-York, to sail 15th.

Spoken.

March 7, lat 31 52, lon. 73 20, schr. David Ames, from Philadelphia, for Sagua.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, March 14.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York, for Glasgow, touched at Moville today en route for Glasgow.

The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York March 4, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded for Liverpool.

Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Bark Luna, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, has put into Queenstown, damaged. Her Captain fell overboard and was drowned.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED
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